

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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Vol I No 097

17 May 1984

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REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM OLYMPICS

Gramov Press Conference

OW141450 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 14 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union will not reverse its decision not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics, proclaimed Marat V. Gramov, president of the Soviet National Olympic Committee at a press conference here today. As before, Gramov blamed the United States for the Soviet decision to stay away from the Olympic Games. After the International Olympic Committee called a meeting on April 24 in Lausanne which both Soviet and U.S. NOC representatives attended, he stated, the United States has failed to take earnest measures to guarantee the security of the Soviet athletes and provide normal conditions for competition. Though President Reagan made reassurances for the security of the Soviet athletes and officials, Gramov added, the "anti-Soviet activities" have not yet been stopped. Gramov told the news conference that no matter what IOC President Samaranch will discuss in his coming visit in Moscow and what result the urgent meeting of the IOC in Lausanne on Friday will produce, the Soviet National Olympic Committee will not reverse its May 8 decision, "this is the final decision," he stressed. The Soviet Union is not "boycotting" the Los Angeles games, Gramov said, but staying out of it. And the Soviet Union will not organize alternative games opposed to the Los Angeles games.

Zhong Shitong Statement

OW170730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Zhong Shitong, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee (C.O.C.), said here today that the C.O.C. hopes that positive results will be achieved at an emergency meeting of the International Olympic Committee's Executive Committee in Lausanne, Switzerland, tomorrow so that Soviet athletes could participate in the Los Angeles Summer Olympics. Zhong said, "The Chinese Olympic Committee has taken note of the Soviet Olympic Committee's statement that Soviet athletes would not participate in the Los Angeles games and at the same time, the United States' assurance to act in accordance with the Olympic Charter." The C.O.C. president's statement was made at a joint meeting here today by the C.O.C. Executive Committee and the Standing Committee of the All-China Sports Federation. Zhong added that China's participation in the upcoming Summer Olympics with a delegation of more than 300 members will add an important chapter to the annals of Chinese sports. He hoped that all members of the Chinese delegation would join their efforts to step up training and preparations for better results at the Olympic Games. The formation of the Chinese delegation was approved at the joint meeting.

XINHUA Opinion

OW161455 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 16 May 84

["Roundup story: Soviet Pullout of Olympic Games Worsens U.S.-Soviet Relations" --  
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, May 15 (XINHUA correspondent Chen Si) -- the Soviet decision to boycott the Los Angeles Olympic Games has pushed the already deteriorated U.S.-Soviet relations to a new low, and no improvement could be expected in the near future, observers here said. The Soviet move has not only cast a shadow on the forthcoming Los Angeles games, but also pointed to the continued aggravation of U.S.-Soviet relations since the breakdown of their Geneva talks on Euromissiles last November.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz described the Soviet boycott as "part of an overall Soviet plan to put relations with the United States in a sort of deep freeze." Last February, U.S. Vice President George H. Bush attended the funeral of Soviet leader

Yuriy Andropov in Moscow, where leaders of both countries paid lip service to improving relations between them. This, however, has proved nothing more than a short-lived size-you-up episode, with each soon finding it impossible for the other side to give in under current circumstances. Seeing the Reagan administration as one of the governments most hostile to the Soviet Union in American history, Moscow has resolved to avoid doing anything that could help Reagan to regain the presidency. Washington, likewise, regarded Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko as still tougher than his predecessor. Consequently, many U.S. officials have voiced pessimism publicly or privately about the prospects of relations with the Soviets.

According to political observers and news analysts here, Moscow has a double purpose in announcing its withdrawal from the Los Angeles games. Firstly, it tries to take vengeance, by inflicting political and economic losses on the United States, for Washington's boycott against the 1980 Moscow Summer Olympic Games. Secondly, what is more important, Moscow's pullout carries a message to the American public that the Kremlin is unwilling to deal with an intransigent Reagan, and ties with Washington cannot be improved unless the President is replaced by another person. Such a move is mainly aimed at dealing a blow at Reagan and trying to foil Reagan's efforts for reelection.

The U.S. press viewed the Soviet boycott as a "prelude" to a further deterioration of relations between the superpowers. THE WASHINGTON POST noted in an article that indications "suggest the Soviet leadership is preparing for a major propaganda showdown with President Reagan and his administration." U.S. officials conceded that the talks on intermediate-range missiles and on strategic nuclear arms are unlikely to be resumed before the end of the U.S. presidential election. The recent U.S. proposals on banning chemical weapons and reducing conventional forces in Europe have also been spurned by the Soviets. The two countries have even failed to reach agreement on cultural exchanges and consulate affairs, let alone hold a summit. Some people here fear that Moscow "will go far beyond walkouts from nuclear negotiation tables and athletic events," and such a "dangerous situation" may lead to misfortunes.

Despite their ever-increasing military expansion and rivalry throughout the world, neither of the superpowers wants a head-on clash as they both found themselves hobbled in one way or another in their scramble for world dominance. Chernenko is facing a multitude of difficulties at home and abroad, while the United States is busy preparing the coming presidential election and confronted with the growing people's demand for peace and detente. Barring unexpected events, the U.S.-Soviet relations will remain stalemated in the days ahead. Quarrels and frictions are likely to break out at any time, but both sides will keep restrained and continue their dialogues at low levels in spite of their chilly relations.

#### XINHUA Commentary

HK170420 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 16 May 84

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Chen Si: "A Look at U.S.-Soviet Relations in Light of the Olympics"]

[Text] Washington, 15 May (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union's declaration that it will not participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games has evoked strong repercussions in the United States.

American athletes and Olympic officials have expressed their "disappointment," and many people shown great concern over the situation. Some U.S. officials are worried that the Soviet Union will "go far beyond walkouts from nuclear negotiation tables and athletic events." The development of Soviet-U.S. relations has become a major issue which in recent days has drawn the close attention of the U.S. Government and the American public and has become a major topic of discussion. On 8 May, Moscow declared that it had decided not to participate in the Olympic Games. Many people here felt that the decision came "abruptly." As a matter of fact, this move pointed to the continued aggravation of U.S.-Soviet relations since the breakdown of their talks on reducing

European intermediate-range nuclear weapons last November. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz pointed out that this move was part of an overall Soviet plan to put relations with the United States in "a sort of deep freeze." In February this year, Soviet leader Andropov died and Chernenko came to power. Reagan sent Vice President Bush as a special envoy to attend the funeral in Moscow, where leaders of both countries discussed the issue of improving relations between them. In that period, an atmosphere of optimism about the conclusion of a disarmament agreement and the holding of a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting appeared, and it seemed that U.S.-Soviet relations would soon be thawed out. However, this has proved to be nothing more than a short-lived size-you-up episode, with each side soon finding it impossible to give in and to change the established policies under current circumstances.

According to American political observers and news analysts, Moscow's concern that "Soviet athletes' security is not safeguarded" is only a secondary reason or just a pretext. Moscow has a double purpose in announcing its withdrawal from the Los Angeles Olympics: First, in 1980, the United States and more than 50 countries boycotted the Moscow Olympic Games because the Soviet Union aggressed against Afghanistan. Now, the Soviet Union decides to take vengeance so as to inflict political and economic losses on the United States. Second, and more important, through its decision to pull out, Moscow is trying to give a message to the American public that the Kremlin is unwilling to deal with the Reagan administration. If the Americans want to improve relations with the Soviet Union, they will have to replace the current president. Such a move by the Kremlin is mainly aimed at dealing a blow at Reagan and trying to foil his reelection efforts. The Soviet Union's nonparticipation in the Olympics primarily frustrates athletes from all countries, including Soviet and American athletes, and sets back the Olympic Games. Moscow's decision has also slightly affected the presidential campaign in the United States. For example, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, a black Democratic presidential candidate, has met with Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to Washington, and indicated that he would like to fly to Moscow to persuade the Soviet leadership to reconsider this decision. However, it seems that the Kremlin's decision was final. Jackson's activities are only a small episode in the U.S. presidential campaign. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said in an editorial that if Moscow carries out excessive intervention in the U.S. presidential election, the results will go against Moscow's desire and will play into Reagan's hands.

The U.S. press viewed the Soviet Union's nonparticipation as a "prelude" to a further deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations. THE WASHINGTON POST noted in an article that "indications suggest that the Soviet leadership is preparing for a major propaganda showdown with President Reagan and his administration." U.S. officials conceded that the talks on intermediate-range Euromissiles and on strategic nuclear arms are unlikely to be resumed before the end of the U.S. presidential election campaign. The recent U.S. proposals on banning chemical weapons and reducing conventional forces in central Europe have also been spurned by the Soviets. The two countries have even failed to reach agreement on cultural exchanges and consulate affairs, let alone hold a summit. Some people here fear that the strained U.S.-Soviet relations and the "dangerous situation" will lead to some misfortunes. Both the Soviet Union and the United States are stepping up their arms expansion and their contention is going on in all parts of the world. The present international situation is tense and turbulent. However, neither of the superpowers now wants to be involved in a head-on conflict. Since he came to power, Chernenko has been facing a multitude of difficulties at home and abroad. Recently, the Soviets had to use aircraft and tanks to carry out some mopping-up operations in Afghanistan. This reflects its difficult position there. On the other hand, the United States is facing an election year and the people's growing demand for peace and detente. All these factors have contained both superpowers. Therefore, barring unexpected events, U.S.-Soviet relations will remain at a stalemate in the coming days this year. Quarrels and frictions are likely to break out at any time, but both sides will remain restrained and will continue their dialogues at low levels despite their chilly relations.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'VALUE OF TALENTED PEOPLE' IN U.S.

HK160723 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 84 p 7

[Article by reporter Lin Xi: "The Value of Talented People -- Jottings on a Tour of the United States"]

[Text] In March and April this year we, as the guests of four U.S. newspapers, successively visited New York, Washington, Atlanta, Detroit, San Francisco, and Oakland. We were deeply impressed by the United States, which has a vast territory, particularly by its concept of the value of talented people.

Americans comprise people of different nationalities and races. You can meet people of different colors in the United States, where people of various nationalities join together. As soon as we arrived in Washington we called on our counterparts at the U.S. Journalists Center, where we met three American friends, the responsible one being a talented black. He was gentle and cultivated, had quick thoughts, and treated people sincerely. Later, when visiting factories, shops, newspaper offices, universities, and government organs in various places, we saw that white, black, yellow, and brown people worked together. In New York, at the information desk of Macy's Department Store, known as the biggest department store in the world, we met a Chinese girl whose name was Xu Yuzhi. She told us that she received middle school education in Beijing and university education in the FRG. She skillfully answered customers' questions in various languages, without a hitch. In the United States most employees have to pass tests. If you have the ability and meet the requirements of the enterprises, then you will be employed.

According to the introduction by the U.S. Department of Commerce, most management-level executives in U.S. enterprises have received special education in those colleges and research institutes specially designed for them. When selecting a management executive, the enterprise pays attention not only to the academic qualifications of the candidate, but also to whether he has the practical ability to blaze new trails. After being employed the appointee will be assigned to work at different management levels, from grassroots to middle level, to go through another selection and training. Enterprises have without discrimination, promoted and put those who really have ability in important positions, so that they can act as the agents of capitalists in the enterprises. This tendency well explains the concept of the value of talented people in the United States. Mr (Herb Bolt) of the DETROIT NEWS, who was responsible for receiving us, was formerly an office boy doing cleaning work. After receiving journalistic training, plus through his own diligence and ability, he is now in charge of all personnel and administrative affairs of the newspaper office. A visiting Chinese scholar at Stanford University told us: Some great U.S. entrepreneurs with breadth of vision, in order to make more profits, are ready to accept various opinions beneficial to the development of their own enterprises and to employ specialists and professors in various fields as their consultants. In addition, some large companies have established consultative committees, encouraging the members of the committees to raise various effective proposals so as to select the best one for developing the enterprises by analysis and comparison.

It is due to this that consultancy service organizations of various trades have appeared one after another in the United States, such as consultancy companies, technology banks, accounting companies, and legal offices. Lan de [5695 1795] company, the Wilson Center, and the Smith Academic Society have actually become research institutes providing services to the U.S. Government and enterprises.

Such companies usually employ hundreds or thousands of well-known scientists, engineers, designers, and other professionals, who are working in these companies just like employed workers. These professionals analyze of achievements in scientific and technical research and in research in the social sciences, expound and prove the political and economic effects which may occur in the process of applying the achievements, and analyze policy, raising suggestions and giving advice to the U.S. Government and enterprises. Thus, in the United States knowledge has become a commodity and a labor service which is to be transferred to those departments in urgent need of it.

The waves of the new technological revolution have shaken the entire society of the United States, causing changes in the labor force structure of the country. Due to the popularization of computers and the wide application of robots, many people now face the danger of unemployment. According to estimates, by the end of the century those engaged in the manufacturing industry in the United States will be reduced by 10 to 15 million. Meanwhile, quite a few people will lose their jobs with the increasingly high level of automation in offices. Nevertheless, new technologies will emerge one after another and thus create thousands upon thousands of new jobs and employment opportunities in design and application departments. As new technologies change with each passing day, periods between research and manufacture and application will become increasingly shorter. Under such circumstances, the vitality and existence of an enterprise will depend on its ability to meet new changes and to speed up turnover. All of this depends on people's knowledge. More precisely, the economic development of a society must depend on talented people of a high level. Only by continuously carrying out creative activities will it be possible for an enterprise or a country to become prosperous.

From the way in which talented people are highly valued in the United States, this reporter holds that we must gain inspiration from the world technological revolution, try to every conceivable means to treasure talented people, swiftly make the best possible use of people throughout the country, and be willing to spend a lot of money on training talented people. To achieve this, we must realize as soon as possible the great role of talented people in the cause of building modernizations.

UNDER SECRETARY WALLACE ON PRC, U.S. ECONOMICS

HK160412 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Beijing-based staff reporter Liu Ling: "The 1 Billion Chinese People Are Bright, Capable, and Innovative, says W.A. Wallace, U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs"]

[Text] W.A. Wallace, U.S. under secretary of state for economic affairs (a well-known U.S. economist and statistician who has been a professor at Yale, Stanford, and Rochester Universities), holds that China's economy will develop by a large margin, and the standard of living of its people will rise quickly if it is able to advance along the present road of reform. W.A. Wallace made the above statement in his two speeches made at the fourth session of the Sino-U.S. Economic Cooperation Committee held in Beijing in late March.

"I am deeply impressed by the reforms undertaken in China, and I am all the more interested in the reforms going on now and in the future," Wallace said after the session, in a discussion with Chinese economists on the Chinese economic structural reforms. "You have already made considerable achievements."

"Your tasks for reform in the future are heavy, which cannot be accomplished within a short period of time, nor in one generation. Your country has a condition which the people of other countries do not have, namely, 1 billion Chinese people who are bright, capable, and innovative, and this is a very great resource." "I think the reforms in China have won the active support of the Chinese Government, which is a matter of great importance that concerns the welfare of the Chinese people. I am very happy about it, and admire you deeply for it."

In the discussion Wallace put special stress on the important role of the price regulation system. He said: "The United States relies on price and market to regulate supply and demand, stimulating the producers or enterprises to participate in economic activities. This is the source of economic vitality in the United States." "We are utilizing price not only for its role of stimulation, but also as a system of providing information. Through changes in price, people are able to learn about the situation of supply and demand, which automatically regulates supply and demand. Using a figure of speech, price is like a kettle of water on the stove; you do not know the water temperature, so you put your hand into the water to feel it, but it is so hot that you have to withdraw your hand. And this is the information role that price is playing. In a huge economic system central governmental departments, in making plans, will not possibly know the supply and demand relations of hundreds and thousands of products. However, through the data provided by the price system, we know what varieties of products are in short supply, and what products are overstocked. This will guide people to increase or control their production. In the investment of expanding production, U.S. enterprises attach great importance to forecasting work concerning the demand of the market. Some private advisory corporations will sell their information. When the enterprises have a forecast of overproduction, they will decrease production. It is impossible for the government to promptly issue regulations in similar situations. If we fail to regulate the market, economic results will fall."

REAGAN, DE LA MADRID HOLD TALKS IN WASHINGTON

OW170112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0041 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 15 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan met here today with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid to mend their differences over Central America and to discuss economic issues. During a 45-minute meeting in the Oval Office of the White House, President Reagan praised President De la Madrid and his government for their leading role in the Contadora negotiations and expressed appreciation of Mexico's success in persuading Nicaragua to participate in the Contadora talks. Reagan also expressed his support for the Contadora Group's 21-point objectives which include the withdrawal of all foreign forces to help lessen tension in Central America.

In his remarks at the arrival ceremony today, Reagan denounced what he called "the totalitarian coalition" that has been "encouraging tyranny and aggression" in Central America.

But De la Madrid said, "Every country on the continent must do its utmost to restore peace and avoid war by respecting and upholding the sovereign right of a people to decide their own destiny and by rejecting interventionist solutions of any kind." The Mexican president also said that because of the turmoil in the region, "The risk of a generalized war -- the scope and duration of which no one can foresee - is growing."

As a neighbor of the United States, Mexico has charged the United States with preferring shows of force to resolve conflict in the region. It has also rejected U.S. suggestions that the Central American conflict could eventually spill over into Mexico and threaten its stability. Mexico does not support the U.S. policies towards El Salvador and opposes the U.S. action to support the anti-government rebels in Nicaragua.

Reagan, acknowledging that his government has deep differences over Central America with Mexico, today still said that the two countries are friends.

Economically, the United States is Mexico's principal trading partner, and Mexico is the third largest trading partner of the U.S. after Canada and Japan. Mexico is the third largest market for U.S. agricultural products and also the largest supplier of petroleum of the United States. But Mexico has complained that U.S. trade restrictions make it more difficult to repay its 80 billion dollars' foreign debts, although austerity measures have brought the debt problems under control. Reports said that the two countries are close to signing an agreement on trade.

De la Madrid arrived here yesterday for a three-day official visit. He was invited to a luncheon hosted by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz this noon and will hold talks with him tomorrow, and will have discussions with president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

#### CHINESE ART EXHIBITION OPENS IN WASHINGTON

OW080908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 7 (XINHUA correspondent Qian Xing) -- An exhibition of Chinese traditional paintings by five modern masters opened here today at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, one of the three oldest museums in the United States. The exhibition, administered by the United States Information Agency (USIA), is the first of its kind under an agreement on cultural exchanges between the governments of China and the United States signed on April 30.

On display are 100 scroll paintings by the late famous Chinese artists Wu Changshuo, Huang BinHong, Pan Tianshou, Chen Zhifuo and Fu Baoshi. Spanning some 80 years from 1886 to 1966, these art works represent the continuity, development and transformation of traditional Chinese paintings in their varied styles.

At the opening reception, David L. Kreeger, president of the board of trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, said that the Corcoran Gallery was the first museum in the United States to present the best modern Chinese paintings, introducing the talents and friendship of the People's Republic of China to the American people. Leslie Lenkowsky, deputy director of USIA, said exhibits such as these contribute a special force in relations between nations, one which builds respect for and understanding of values and customs that might otherwise be divisive. He expected that the American people who see this exhibition will gain a deeper understanding of China's art and history.

Hu Dingyi, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy, expressed thanks for the efforts and contributions of all friends who helped bring about the exhibition.

U.S. VISITOR APPOINTED TOURISM ADVISER IN FUJIAN

HK020759 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1357 GMT 1 May 84

[Report by Chen Zuoer]

[Text] Fuzhou, 1 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Dr (Manton), vice chairman of the U.S.-Chinese Friendship Promotion Association and chairman of the China and Global Travel Company of the United States, recently took 19 members of his family to visit the Wuyi Shan scenic spot. During his visit he gladly accepted an offer to be appointed a tourism adviser to the Wuyi Shan Administration Bureau. Bureau chief Zhang Muliang pinned a bureau medal on his breast.

Dr (Manton) spent his childhood in Fujian's Futian County and calls himself a "son of Fujian." On 26 April he and his family toured to their hearts' content the Wuyi Shan scenic spot. After visiting Jiuqu stream in the rain they returned to the bank, where they sang "Song of Wuyi Shan" which the doctor's wife (Judy) heard when she came to visit Wuyi Shan alone last year.

Doctor (Manton) was a member of the entourage of and a secretary to former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, when Kissinger visited China for the first time. He has thus made a useful contribution to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

SINO-U.S. MINING EQUIPMENT PACT TAKES EFFECT

OW161113 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Shanghai, May 16 (XINHUA) -- A Sino-U.S. agreement on technology for heavy-duty mining trucks has come into effect here. The deal, the first of its kind in China, was signed by the Shanghai Tractor and Automotive Company and the Wabco Construction and Mining Equipment Company last September.

The Shanghai company will import technology and equipment for the manufacture of 32-ton mining trucks. The American side will help train technical personnel.

U.S. ALL-STAR BASKETBALL TEAM PLAYS IN GUANGDONG

OW221747 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Guangdong, China, April 22 (XINHUA) -- The American all-star men's basketball team played an exhibition game and beat the local provincial team of Guangdong 116:88 here this evening. The American team, taking advantage of their heights and skills, averaged 1.94 meters, played a fast game and led 57-40 at half time.

This was the first Asian tour match for the American team which has come to China at the invitation of the Chinese Basketball Association with the sanction of the International Basketball Federation. They will leave for Hong Kong tomorrow and come back to Beijing on April 26.

L. 17 May 84

P R C   I N T E R N A T I O N A L   A F F A I R S  
S O V I E T U N I O N

C 1

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS SRV COUNTERPART

OW170240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov met here today with Vietnamese Minister of National Defense Van Tien Dung to discuss "matters of mutual interest," reported the Soviet news agency TASS.

Dung's visit took place at a time when Vietnamese troops are launching a dry-season offensive in Kampuchea and carrying out military provocations against Thailand and China.

TASS said Ustinov and his Vietnamese counterpart "had a warm and friendly conversation during which they discussed matters of mutual interest." The Soviet Union has recently reiterated its support for Vietnam's actions in Kampuchea and its attacks on the Thai and Chinese borders. Dung's visit to Moscow is believed to be closely related to these "matters."

TASS CONDEMNS REAGAN MX MISSILE STATEMENT

OW161101 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union will make similar weapons to counter any new U.S. strategic nuclear weapon system, the Soviet news agency TASS said today.

TASS was commenting on a statement made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan Monday, in which he urged the U.S. Congress to approve appropriations for the production of more MX nuclear missiles.

TASS said that the new U.S. missiles capable of making the first strike cannot force the Soviet Union to surrender or agree to unilateral disarmament on conditions imposed by the United States. It said that the prerequisite for the resumption of Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms talks is that the United States and its allies must return to the situation that prevailed before the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe.

Recent developments have showed that the arms race between the two superpowers is continuing to escalate.

TV SHOWS CONCLUSION OF HU YAOBANG'S DPRK VISIT

HK160842 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 12 May begins its regular evening news broadcast with a female announcer reading the news headlines, including "General Secretary Hu Yaobang concludes his official goodwill visit to Korea and returns home."

Four reports on Hu Yaobang's visit to the DPRK are shown after the newscasts' first report on the opening of the CPPCC National Committee session in Beijing. 1) a 4.5-minute filmed report on Hu Yaobang being seen off by "Comrade Kim Il-song" at North Hamgyong Province (Jingcheng) railway station "on the morning" of 11 May; 2) a 2-minute filmed report showing a farewell ceremony held at DPRK's Namyang railway station for Hu Yaobang on 11 May and some highlights of Hu's visit to the DPRK; 3) a 1.5-minute filmed report on Hu Yaobang returning to the PRC and being greeted by Hu Qili and Li Desheng at Yanji City railway station on 11 May; and 4) a 6.5-minute announcer-read Beijing television dispatch on Hu Yaobang's 12 May remarks made in Yanji about his visit to the DPRK.

The first report opens with a shot of a large number of people standing at (Jingcheng) railway station, waving flowers and cheering the arrival of a motorcade. The film then shows Hu Yaobang, accompanied by Kim Il-song, O Chin-u, and Yang Shangkun, standing on a red carpet at the railway station and watching the playing of the national anthems of the DPRK and the PRC; Hu Yaobang, in the company of Kim Il-song, reviewing a DPRK honor guard; a Young Pioneer saluting Hu Yaobang and two Young Pioneers presenting flowers to Kim Il-song and Yang Shangkun; Hu Yaobang shaking the hands of several unnamed "responsible comrades" from North Hamgyong Province; Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun embracing and shaking hands with several "leading comrades of the Korean party, government, and army" in the presence of Kim Il-song; Hu Yaobang and Kim Il-song embracing each other and shaking hands at the railway station; Hu Yaobang embracing and shaking hands with O Chin-u, and Kim Il-song embracing and shaking hands with Yang Shangkun, at the railway station; Yang Shangkun and O Chin-u embracing and shaking hands; Kim Il-song and O Chin-u embracing and shaking hands with several members of Hu's party; and Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun standing at the entrance to Hu's "special train" and waving farewell to Kim Il-song, who is standing on the platform and waving farewell to Hu and Yang. The filmed report ends with shots of Hu and Yang standing in a railway carriage and waving farewell to the cheering crowd at the railway station.

The second report opens with shots of many people waving colored ribbons and flowers and cheering a train at Namyang railway station in Chongjin. The train is identified by the announcer as Hu Yaobang's special train, which is passing Namyang railway. The camera then cuts to a male reporter of Beijing Television, sitting in a carriage of the special train. Then the following film clips are shown of Hu's visit to the DPRK; Hu's arrival in Pyongyang on 4 May; Hu holding talks with Kim Il-song; and Hu, Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il, and Yang Shangkun attending a meeting in the DPRK. The camera then cuts to the same male reporter sitting in the carriage of Hu's special train and saying that the television station's news team is now ending its coverage of Hu Yaobang's visit to the DPRK.

The third report is on Hu Yaobang's arrival at Jilin's Yanji City by train on "the afternoon" of 11 May, and opens with a shot of Hu's special arriving at Yanji City's railway station. The film then cuts to "Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units," standing at the railway station and talking to "Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee."

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The film then shows Hu Yaobang alighting from his special train; a young girl standing in front of the train, presenting flowers to Hu Yaobang; a young girl presenting flowers to Yang Shangkun; Hu Yaobang shaking hands with Li Desheng in the presence of Hu Qili; Hu Yaobang shaking hands with some 10 local officials standing in front of the train; and Hu shaking hands with 2 officials "from the DPRK Embassy in Beijing."

The next shots show Hu Yaobang walking on the railway station platform in the company of Hu Qili, Yang Shangkun, and Li Desheng; Hu Yaobang, Hu Qili, Yang Shangkun, and Li Desheng sitting in front of an unidentified house and posing for a photograph with some 20 officials and 2 young girls.

The fourth report is an announcer-read Beijing Television dispatch on Hu Yaobang "talking with reporters" about his visit to the DPRK. Hu talked with reporters "on the morning" of 12 May in Yanji City, Jilin Province, according to the announcer.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN DELEGATION VISITS FUJIAN

OW111225 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] A 94-member delegation from Japan's Nagasaki prefectural, municipal, town and village assemblies, led by (Kazuo Fukushima), arrived in Fuzhou from Xiamen by plane at noon today. The delegation was warmly greeted by the responsible persons of the Fujian Provincial and Fuzhou Municipal People's Congresses, and the Fujian branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

This afternoon Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Hu Hong, and other provincial party and government leaders met all members of the delegation. In a warm and friendly conversation, Xiang Nan explained to the guests from Japan the steps Fujian is taking practicing the open door policy. He hoped that Fujian Province and Nagasaki Prefecture would carry out mutually beneficial, comprehensive, and long-term cooperation in economic, cultural, educational, and other fields, particularly in the fields of aquatic products, shipbuilding, and the tourist industry. Delegation leader (Kazuo Fukushima) replied that Nagasaki Prefecture is willing to do its best to promote cooperation with Fujian Province.

Also present at the meeting were Cai Li, Guo Ruiren, Liu Yongye, Cai Liangcheng, Wang Yishi, You Dexin, Zhang Kehui, Wen Fushan, Yang Bu and Peng Shicheng -- leaders of the provincial People's Congress, provincial government, provincial CPPCC Committee, and Fuzhou Municipality.

Hu Hong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, hosted a banquet in honor of the Japanese guests this evening. Following the banquet a soiree of literary and art programs was held for the Japanese guests by the provincial People's Congress and provincial government.

FURTHER ON THAI COMMANDER'S VISIT TO PRC

## Visits Air Force Headquarters

0W160854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces and commander-in-chief of the Royal Army, and his party this afternoon visited the Air Force Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. They were given a warm welcome by Zhang Tingfa and He Tingyi, commander and deputy commander of the PLA Air Force.

Accompanied by Zhang Tingfa, General Athit reviewed an honor guard of the PLA Air Force. Speaking at the welcoming ceremony, Zhang Tingfa said the present visit of General Athit would further enhance the friendship between the two armed forces. Then, Zhang Zhong, deputy chief of staff of the PLA Air Force, gave General Athit and his party an account of China's Air Force.

## Meets Zhao Ziyang

0W161520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang this afternoon met General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces and commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army. At the meeting, the two sides reaffirmed the profound friendship between China and Thailand, and exchanged views on issues of common concern.

General Athit said that the correct attitude adopted by China on the Kampuchean problem had won appreciation the world over. China's stand in opposing Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea would play an effective role in seeking for a political solution to the problem, he said.

Zhao Ziyang said the political solution to the Kampuchean question must be based on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops. The Chinese premier expressed his appreciation of the proposal put forward by the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean issue should be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves. Zhao said that not long ago Thai troops had dealt blows to the Vietnamese invaders and thus safeguarded their country's sovereignty and made contributions to peace in the region. The Chinese people deeply admired the Thai Army and people's spirit of defying brute force, he added. Speaking of bilateral relations, Zhao reiterated that to develop friendly relations with Thailand is China's firm policy.

General Athit Kamlang-ek said he was deeply convinced the friendship between the armies and people of the two countries would continue to grow. Present on the occasion were He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the PLA, senior Thai officers accompanying General Athit on his visit and Orachun Tanaphong, Thai ambassador to China.

THAI BUDDHIST TOURIST GROUP FETED IN BEIJING

0W161111 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Puchu, president of China's Buddhist Association, gave a lunch here today for a Bangkok sightseeing group including six prominent Thai Buddhists. The delegation, led by Buddhist elder Dhammatajamunee has brought two bronze Buddha statues both over two meters tall and 1.5 meters wide, for Guangdong temples. Deciding on temples are being decided to enshrine them. [as received]

Zhao Puchu thanked his guests on behalf of Chinese Buddhists for their kindness. The delegation will go on to visit Shaolin Monastery in Henan Province before they leave for Guangdong.

PRC TROOPS SAID KILLED IN NEW INCURSION IN SRV

BK161108 Hong Kong AFP in English 1103 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Hanoi, May 16 (AFP) -- Vietnamese troops killed at least 100 Chinese soldiers yesterday after a fresh Chinese incursion into the Vietnamese border province of Ha Tuyen, a Vietnamese communique said today. Chinese armed forces fired more than 6,000 shells of varying sizes in the province against hills identified as 1,558, 1,387, 1,427 and 1,030, it said.

VODK REPORTS KAMPUCHEAN TROOPS' DESERTION

OW160717 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] May 16 (XINHUA) -- More than 500 troops of the Heng Samrin regime of Kampuchea in Battambang Province have deserted and returned home since early April, radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. The radio indicated that the deserters abandoned their posts because they had no will to serve the Vietnamese and kill their own compatriots.

Earlier radio reports said that more than 100 other troops of the Heng Samrin regime in Kompong Thom, Kompot, Oddor Meanchey, Siemreap, Kompong Speu and Kompong Chhnang Provinces deserted to return home or join the resistance since early April. A field report quoted by the radio today said that the Kampuchean National Army in an attack at the Choan Khsan district township of Preah Vihear Province on May 9 put 45 Vietnamese troops out of action and seized a quantity of weapons and other military materials.

STATEMENT ON 'HONG KONG'S FUTURE' CRITICIZED

OW160945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1327 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 14 May (XINHUA) -- Public opinion in Hong Kong has in the past few days commented on the statement on the so-called question of "Hong Kong's future" issued by unofficial members of the Hong Kong Executive and Legislative Councils.

Zheng Yaotang, vice chairman of the Hong Kong-Kowloon Trade Union Federation council, said on 12 May: This statement goes against "the wishes of the majority of people in Hong Kong." In fact, the opinion of the majority of people in Hong Kong now is: They hope that China and Britain will reach an agreement at an early date so that the people of Hong Kong will be able to enjoy greater stability and prosperity; they also wish to know the contents of the agreement at an early date. However, these unofficial members have now expressed opinions without taking this into account; this can only obstruct the conclusion of an agreement between China and Britain.

In their statement, the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils asked the British Parliament "whether it should not wait and learn about details of the basic law before it officially ratifies and signs the agreement." On this point, representatives of the Hong Kong College Students Federation issued a written statement on May 10, pointing out: "A basic law, which is detailed in content, cannot be worked out in a year or so; we also do not want to see a perfunctorily drafted basic law."

"If the British Parliament should officially ratify and sign the agreement only after learning of the details of the basic law, would the people of Hong Kong be able to bear the pressure of such a delay?"

Huang Menghua, member of the Hong Kong Executive Council, issued a statement on 11 May, expressing his doubt about the representation of the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. He said: "The Hong Kong question has now become clear, but the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils still stick to their views. If they make one trip after another to Britain at public expense, it is a waste of taxpayers' money."

Lin Zepiao, member of the Hong Kong Executive Council, said that since the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils issued their statement, he has been in touch with some of the toiling masses whose general opinion is that the "statement" lacks a representative character.

Ye Xien, member of the Executive Council, said: In their statement, the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils stressed the connection between Hong Kong and the British Constitution, "which actually implies that Hong Kong's prosperity depends entirely on a foreign government and that the people are willing to become British citizens and want the British Government to enable them to earn more money." He said: "This is absolutely not a glorious thing."

Xue Fengxuan, lecturer of the Hong Kong University Geography Department, said: "People are surprised at and sigh over the statement made by the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils." He said: On the question of sovereignty, Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, explained it very clearly in his statement issued in Hong Kong last month. On this point, the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils are still harping on the same tune, indicating that they have been lagging behind at least 3 years as far as their stand is concerned.

The Hong Kong paper CHING PAO on 11 May carried an article entitled, "Nothing I Sadder Than Harboring Illusions." It said: "It is not correct to say that these unofficial members are neither supercilious nor obsequious. These black-haired and yellow-skinned Chinese keep on calling themselves 'citizens of British territory,' which is disgusting indeed." "These unofficial members not only act obsequiously themselves but defile public opinion by alleging that 2.7 million people in Hong Kong, like themselves, would implore the British to take them in. Indeed, nothing is sadder than harboring illusions."

PAKISTAN, U.S. PLEDGE TO WORK FOR S. ASIA PEACE

OW170456 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Islamabad, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and U.S. Vice President George Bush today lauded the close relationship between the two countries and expressed their desire to work for peace and stability in South Asia. They were speaking at the banquet held in honor of Vice President Bush.

President Ziaul said that Pakistan is trying to develop friendly relations with all its neighbours including India and is making determined efforts to promote regional cooperation among the countries of South Asia. The United States could greatly help to strengthen friendship and cooperation in the region.

On the Afghan issue, President Ziaul said the situation in Afghanistan has affected the security of Pakistan and the region. He reiterated Pakistan's hope for a political solution to the issue; one that will lead to the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, the restoration of its independent and non-aligned status, the safe return of the Afghan refugees who have fled to other countries and the opportunity for the Afghan people to have a government of their choice.

U.S. Vice President Bush said in his speech that the United States would continue to bolster the security of Pakistan which is so vital to peace in the region. He lauded Pakistan's untiring efforts in finding a just solution to the Afghanistan problem and said the United States shares the principled stand of the people and the government of Pakistan of supporting the Afghan resistance.

The U.S. vice president said that during his recent visit to India he also found that "India too desires peace in the region and the United States would certainly help any peace moves which are in the best interest of Pakistan". The two men held wide-ranging talks on international and bilateral issues earlier today.

PAUCITY OF AFGHAN JUDGES FORCES COURT CLOSINGS

OW170524 Beijing XINHUA in English 0033 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Islamabad, May 16 (XINHUA) -- A former Afghan chief justice said today that out of Afghanistan's 230 courts, only 50 are functioning because the majority of the judges have either fled the country or have been jailed or killed. Sayed Gharib Nawaz [spelling as received], former chief justice of the Kabul civil court who has fled to Pakistan, made the revelation in an interview in Peshawar which was broadcast by Radio Pakistan today. He said that in the country's Supreme Court, Soviet advisers are working and no judgement has been announced without their permission. A 30-member committee of Soviet advisers called "Revolutionary Court" is entrusted with investigation work in political affairs and in the affairs of the mujahidin, he added.

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TIAN JIYUN MEETS HUNGARIAN VISITORS 10 MAY

OW101319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun said here today that efforts should be made by both China and Hungary to develop bilateral economic relations and trade when the two countries were enhancing their friendly relations politically. Tian made these remarks at a meeting with Pal Szilvasan, vice-president of the National Council of Consumer Cooperatives of Hungary, here this afternoon. Tian Jiyun expressed his satisfaction with the growing relations between the two countries in the past few years, adding that there existed great potentials for their economic relations and trade. China was willing to develop such relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, he said.

Szilvasan said his delegation's visit bore an historic mission. The resumption of relations between cooperatives of the two countries after being suspended for 26 years was of great importance, he added. He also gave an account of Hungarian cooperatives and the important role they played in Hungary's economy.

Present at the meeting were Pan Yao, acting president of the Board of Directors of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, and Hungarian Ambassador to China Laslo Ivan.

PRC, HUNGARIAN MARKETING COOPERATIVES CHIEFS MEET

OW082301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Pan Yao, acting president of the board of directors of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, this evening met Pal Szilvasan, vice-president of the National Council of Consumer Cooperatives of Hungary.

The meeting was the first since relations between the two organizations resumed after being suspended for over 20 years.

After the meeting Pan gave a dinner for Szilvasan and his party.

Also present was Hungarian Ambassador to China Laslo Ivan.

Szilvasan and his party arrived here this morning.

PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

Met by Dejanovic

OW110739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Jovan Dejanovic, leader of a Yugoslav united front organization, met here today with the visiting Chinese women delegation.

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The Chinese delegation is led by Kang Keqing, chairman of the Chinese National Women's Federation and vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Dejanovic, president of the Federal Conference of Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of Working People, extended a warm welcome to the Chinese delegation and briefed them on the role played by the federal conference in the country's social and political system.

Kang Keqing and other members of the delegation visited the Yugoslav assembly this afternoon and had cordial talks with president of the federal chamber of the Assembly Aslan Fazliju and others. Earlier today, the Chinese women delegation had talks with the Yugoslav women delegation led by Radmila Popadic. The two sides exchanged views on contacts and cooperation between women of the two countries.

Met by Markovic

OW112247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, today met here a Chinese women delegation headed by Kang Keqing, chairman of the Chinese National Women's Federation and vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Kang Keqing conveyed warm regards to the president from Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian and Peng Zhen and their invitation to a delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists to visit China, to be headed by the president himself. Expressing thanks for the invitation, Markovic said that he paid a visit to China some 27 years ago which was an experience to remember, and that he is very happy to be able to go to China again.

He added the Yugoslav party warmly welcomes the Chinese delegation, whose visit "will promote the mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between the peoples of the two countries."

Chairman of the Yugoslav Conference on the Social Status of Women Radmila Popadic and Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Xie Li were present on the occasion.

The Chinese women delegation, which arrived here on May 9 for a friendship visit, will leave for the Macedonia republic this afternoon to continue its tour. At noontime today, the delegation paid homage to Josip Broz Tito at his tomb and visited "the May 25 Museum" which was built in his memory, in the company of Radmila Popadic.

#### XINHUA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR, HUNGARY

OW060430 Beijing XINHUA in English 0123 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- A XINHUA NEWS AGENCY delegation led by Deputy Director-General Feng Jian left here this morning to visit the German Democratic Republic and Hungary at the invitation of the A.D.N. and the Hungarian Telegraph Agency.

GDR TELEVISION DELEGATION HOLDS MEETINGS

## Meeting With Deng Liqun

OW121101 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a friendly conversation with a television delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Heinz Adameck, chairman of the State Television Committee, here this afternoon.

## Cooperation Accord Signed

OW131050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1037 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on television cooperation was signed here this afternoon between China's Ministry of Radio and Television and the State Television Committee of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic.

The agreement was signed by Xie Wenqing, acting minister of radio and television, and Heinz Adameck, chairman of the G.D.R. television committee.

ZHANG JINGFU, GDR'S KERSTEN DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW111228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, this afternoon met with Rolf Kersten, minister for heavy engineering and plant construction of the German Democratic Republic, and the delegation he is leading. They discussed about the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

CSSR ENVOY HOLDS NATIONAL DAY FETE IN BEIJING

OW091009 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Zdenek Cheben, Czechoslovak ambassador to China, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here at noon today to mark the 39th anniversary of the national day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Among the guests were Qian Zhengying, Chinese minister of water resources and electric power; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other departments.

CSSR'S HUSAK RECEIVES PRC ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW241948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak today had a friendly and cordial conversation with new Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Tian Zengpei after receiving the credentials from the ambassador.

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BULGARIAN PRESS AGENCY DELEGATES VISIT

Feted by Mu Qing

OW251622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Mu Qing, director general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY met and feted a delegation of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency headed by its Deputy General Director Nencho Hranov here this evening. They had a friendly and warm conversation.

Present were Deputy Director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Zeng Jianhui and Bulgarian Ambassador to China Doncho Donchev [as received].

The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Met by Ji Pengfei

OW261223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Telegraph Agency of Bulgaria headed by its Deputy General Director Nencho Hranov.

Ji Pengfei said that there existed traditional friendship between the Chinese and Bulgarian peoples. The journalistic organizations should enhance contacts and exchange experience so as to deepen the mutual understanding.

He expressed the hope for continuous improvement of Sino-Bulgarian relationship.

Hranov said the China visit of his delegation was conducive to developing the bilateral relations and promoting the cooperation between the press organizations of the two countries.

4 May Departure

OW042217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency headed by its deputy general director Nencho Hranov, today left here for home at the end of their friendly visit to China.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS CAPE VERDIAN WOMEN'S GROUP

OW061421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation with a women's delegation from Cape Verde here this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. The delegation is led by Crispina Almeida Gomes, deputy general secretary of the Cape Verdian Women's Organization and vice-president of the National People's Assembly.

Present at the meeting were Guo Liwen, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Zhang Jiexun, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

ZHU XUEFAN RECEIVES GUINEA-BISSAU DELEGATION

OW061305 Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation with a women's delegation from Guinea-Bissau here this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. The delegation is led by Francisca Pereira, general secretary of the Democratic Women's Federation of Guinea-Bissau and mayor of Bissau.

Present at the meeting were Guo Liwen, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Wang Qingshu, member of the federation's Secretariat.

XIAO TONG ATTENDS START OF IRAQ WATER PROJECT

OW031245 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, May 2 (XINHUA) -- A foundation stone laying ceremony was held in central Iraq today to start the Kifil Shinafiya irrigation project, the largest contracted to China in the Gulf region. Iraqi Minister of Irrigation 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah and the visiting Chinese Deputy Minister of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Xiao Tong attended the ceremony together with hundreds of workers, local inhabitants and Iraqi Government officials.

The project, priced at 174 million U.S. dollars and to be completed by April, 1987, includes four dams built on the lower reaches of the Euphrates River. It will bring under irrigation large areas in the three provinces of Najaf, Qadissiya and Babylon.

FURTHER ON ECUADORAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Meets Mayor of Beijing

OW161343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado met with Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here this afternoon. On behalf of the ten million people of the Chinese capital, Chen Xitong extended a welcome to the president and hoped that he would enjoy his stay in Beijing. The mayor expressed the hope that President Hurtado would offer suggestions and put forward his opinions on Beijing's construction.

Hurtado replied that during his stay in Beijing he found that the people had done a good work in construction. Many tall buildings had been put up and streets were lined with flowers and trees, adding beauty to the city. In a friendly conversation, President Hurtado told about the urban housing construction in Ecuador, and Chen Xitong outlined Beijing's construction plan.

Visits Commune

OW161341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado this afternoon visited a rural people's commune on the western outskirts of Beijing and was warmly received by peasants. He was accompanied on the visit by Cui Yueli, chairman of the reception committee and minister of public health.

When the president arrived at the Sijiqing (evergreen) People's Commune, the peasants lining the road waved hands to greet him. President Hurtado waved back in acknowledgement. Hurtado visited a peasant's home and was shown round a home for the aged, a greenhouse and a factory run by the commune.

This morning, Mme Margarita Perez de Hurtado, wife of the president, toured the Great Wall and a Ming tomb.

Attends Cultural Evening

OW161722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Dr Osvaldo Hurtado, president of the Republic of Ecuador, Mrs Hurtado and their party attended a cultural evening here today sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture. The performances including Chinese dances, folk music, and acrobatics, were presented by the Central National Music Orchestra, China Institute of Dance and Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.

After the performances, President and Mrs. Hurtado mounted the stage to shake hands with the artists and presented a basket of flowers to them. Accompanying the Ecuadoran guests this evening were Cui Yueli, minister of public health and chairman of the reception committee, and Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture.

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Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW170844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- China belongs to the Third World, and will still belong to the Third World in 50 years when it has made economic progress, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said here today. During talks with Ecuadorean President Osvaldo Hurtado in the Great Hall of the People this morning, Deng said China's current relations with the developing countries were those of "sharing weal and woe." "However, these relations will remain unchanged in 50 years," he added.

Deng said there were two basic questions facing the world, and one was opposition to hegemonism and defending world peace. Hegemonist rivalry was the major source of current international tensions, making opposition to hegemonism and the defence of world peace the common task of the Third World nations, he said. The other question, Deng said, was the South-North issue. "This is a very important aspect of international relations. Therefore, we should solve the problem of the South-North dialogue while promoting South-South cooperation." There were broad prospects for cooperation among the Third World states and more would be seen in the future, although there was not much cooperation now, he said. China and Ecuador were both developing nations facing the same questions and sharing much common ground. They knew each other well and found it easy to be friends although they established diplomatic relations not long ago, he added.

President Hurtado described his talks with Chinese leaders as "very smooth" and said he had found that the two countries shared identical views on many questions, including the North-South issue and questions involving the developing countries. China adopted an attitude of support toward other developing countries and because of this enjoyed high prestige in international affairs, he said, adding that China's policies were favorable to the defence of world peace.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was also present at the meeting.

Foreign Ministers Meet

OW161239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, and Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Ecuadorian minister of foreign relations, held talks here this afternoon. In a friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on international issues, situations in Latin America and Asia, bilateral relations and other issues of common concern.

Economic Ministers Meet

OW161237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, this afternoon held talks with Jose Augusto Bermeo, Ecuadorian minister of industries, commerce and integration, who is accompanying President Osvaldo Hurtado on his visit to China.

The two sides discussed the promotion of economic and trade cooperation between the countries.

Yang Dezhi Meets Counterpart

OW161235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with Division General Rene Vargas Pazzos, chief of staff of the Ecuadorian Armed Forces Joint Command, who is accompanying President Osvaldo Hurtado on his China visit.

Mrs Hurtado Meets Guo Liwen

OW151630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Guo Liwen, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and had a warm and friendly talk here today with Mme Margarita Perez de Hurtado, wife of the visiting Ecuadorian President, Dr. Osvaldo Hurtado.

After the meeting, Guo Liwen presented Mme Hurtado with toys and children's clothes.

Present on the occasion were Cleopatra de Valencia, wife of the Ecuadorian minister of foreign relations, Sra Blanca de Bermeo, wife of the Ecuadorian minister of industries, commerce and integration, and Sra. Josette de Aguirre Vascones, wife of the Ecuadorian ambassador to China. Also present were Xu Shulin, wife of the chairman of China's reception committee, and Wang Zhaolin, wife of the Chinese ambassador to Ecuador.

XINHUA on Relations

OW161241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 16 May 84

["Chinese-Ecuadoran Relations in Retrospect" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea is now in Beijing for a six-day visit to China. The visit, the first by the head of state of this South American country since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, will contribute to the friendship between the governments and peoples of Ecuador and China.

Ecuador is situated in the northwestern part of South America with the equator going through it, hence its name "Nation on the Equator." Though far apart geographically, China began to trade silk with Ecuador in the 18th century. The two countries began to develop friendly, cooperative relations in the 1970s.

In the past decade, China has on many occasions voiced its support for Ecuador and other Latin American countries in their struggle to defend natural resources and their claimed 200-nautical mile maritime rights. The Ecuadoran Government, on its part, recognized the People's Republic of China as China's sole, legitimate government, and voted at the 26th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1971 for the restoration of all China's legitimate rights in the world body.

In this period, there had also been more exchanges between the two countries in the economic, trade, cultural and sports fields, though without diplomatic relations.

In July, 1975, the then Industrial and Commerce Minister Alejandro Rubio Chauvin paid a visit to China at the head of an Ecuadoran Government delegation, and signed an accord with the Chinese Government to set up offices in each other's capital.

The friendly, cooperative relations between China and Ecuador entered a new stage following the establishment of diplomatic relations in January, 1980, ushering in more contacts between government officials, economic and military personnel, artists and sportsmen of the two countries.

During his visit to China in March last year, Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia reached a consensus on most international issues he discussed with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian and agreed to advance bilateral relations. Last April, a Chinese National People's Congress delegation visited Ecuador.

In recent years, there has been a continual rise in trade between the two countries, with China exporting mainly textiles, light industrial and mechanical products to Ecuador and the latter providing bananas and farm products to China.

As Third World countries, China and Ecuador support and learn from each other in their common struggles. Their mutual concern about world peace and mutual devotion to the cause of human progress and welfare will open up new, broad prospects for promoting friendship between the governments and the people of the two countries.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS BRITISH COLUMBIA PREMIER

0W161718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang this afternoon met with William Richards Bennett, premier of the Canadian Province of British Columbia, and a mission he is leading. Zhao told the visitors that China was now capable of conducting economic cooperation with other countries on an increasingly broad scale.

Speaking of China's policy of opening to the outside world, Zhao said that China had decided to open wider 14 port cities, giving them greater power in conducting economic cooperation with businessmen from other countries. Procedures would be simplified for those doing business in China and taxation would be on preferential terms, said the Chinese premier. He stressed that there was great potential for Sino-Canadian economic cooperation, and he hoped the two countries would further promote mutual understanding and explore channels for cooperation.

Bennett said his province had established not only trade relations but also friendly political relations with China. He was optimistic about the future of bilateral cooperation. Also present at the meeting was Chai Zemin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

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C H I N A  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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MORE ON ZHAO SPEECH TO NPC; OTHER REPORTS

Zhao on Spiritual Pollution

OW151449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0911 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his government work report that the effort to oppose and resist spiritual pollution in a serious and correct way has played a positive role in raising people's ideological awareness and fostering such moral values as integrity and industriousness. It is an indispensable factor in building socialist spiritual civilization and constitutes one of the country's fundamental tasks for a long time to come.

He said that in order to prevent and check the corrosive influence of the decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes under the new historical conditions, to more effectively uphold the four fundamental principles and correctly implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, the First Session of the Sixth NPC held last year pointed out the necessity to criticize the tendency of bourgeois liberalization in the ideological and cultural spheres. Later on, the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the 3rd Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee further emphasized that the ideological front should not spread spiritual pollution.

He continued: All departments in the ideological and cultural sphere have done a tremendous job and achieved notable results in opposing and resisting spiritual pollution in accordance with the principles set out in the Constitution as well as the correct policies of the party and the government. The unhealthy tendency toward spiritual pollution promoted by a few people has been checked and pornographic literature banned according to the law.

He said: "In the course of opposing spiritual pollution, we failed to explain clearly enough the limits of certain policies. As a result, certain inappropriate practices for a time appeared in some areas and units." [zai fan dui jing shen wu ran zhong you yu wo men dui mou xie zheng ce jie xian jiang de bu gou qing chu yi zhi you di di fang he dan wei yi du chu xian guo mou xie bu qia dang di zuo fa 0961 0646 1417 4737 4377 3064 2676 0022 3945 0060 2053 0226 1417 2673 0067 2398 4595 3954 7098 6199 1779 0008 1124 3237 2806 0110 5268 2589 4104 0966 2455 0735 0830 0143 0001 1653 0427 3807 6665 2673 0067 0008 1874 3981 4104 0155 3127] However, once these actions came to light, they were corrected in time. The people's demand for a better cultural and material life is justified and should be encouraged. It should in no way be confused with spiritual pollution on the ideological front.

Yang Dezhi on Zhao Report

OW161257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said here today that he fully endorsed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on government work. He called on the whole army to support the reforms introduced by governments at all levels. Yang Dezhi, a deputy to the current session of the Sixth National People's Congress, made these remarks at a panel discussion this afternoon.

The idea of reform ran through Zhao Ziyang's report, he said. The premier had put forward many new measures for the restructuring of the urban economy, the reform of the managerial system in the building industry and capital construction and the reform of the commodity circulation system.

General Yang described the achievements China had made through reforms as "encouraging". He was confident that all fields of endeavor would become more vigorous as a result of these reforms. As in other fields in the country, he said, reforms had been carried out in China's military work. The military structure had been simplified and troops re-organized. In military education and training, considerable improvement had been made in both content and method. These reforms, he said, had greatly promoted the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the Chinese Armed Forces.

However, he added, the military reforms had just started. Further reforms and new ideas must be encouraged so long as they were based on the world strategic situation and internal conditions as well as the realities of the armed forces. The government work report, the 1984 economic plan and the budget report would help the army clearly see the present situation in China's economic construction, diplomatic work and future plans, he said. These reports were also very important for unifying the thinking of the people of all nationalities in the country, closing their ranks and accelerating the socialist modernization program, Yang Dezhi said.

A total of 245 from the People's Liberation Army, divided into eight groups, today began deliberating the reports, for which they all voiced their support. Some army deputies also talked about achievements their own units had scored in developing good relations with local people and stepping up army building.

#### Han Peixin Backs Zhao

OW161351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1332 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- A National People's Congress deputy from Jiangsu today strongly backed Premier Zhao Ziyang's call in his report on government work for stepping up China's economic reforms. Han Peixin, Communist Party secretary of Jiangsu, said in an interview with XINHUA that it was the economic reforms that had brought great changes to this east China province.

Jingsu's total industrial and agricultural output in 1983 was 70 percent greater than that of 1978. Its industrial output in the first four months of this year rose 16.3 percent over the same period of last year. Han attributed these successes to a series of major economic reforms his province had introduced, which fired the workers' enthusiasm. Recalling what he had witnessed on a recent inspection tour, he said many enterprises in the province wanted to quicken the tempo of reform. Now that he had heard the premier's report, Han said, he was thinking of returning to Jiangsu ahead of schedule to help speed up local economic reforms.

One of the reforms he outlined was the expansion of decision-making powers and the adoption of the economic responsibility system in industrial enterprises, he said. Among others were the introduction of market regulation under state control and the resumption of the individual economy in cities. These followed the implementation of the household contract responsibility system in the rural areas in 1981. Han said Jingsu had set itself the new goal of doubling its 1980 industrial and agricultural output by 1990.

To achieve this objective, he said, it was imperative to speed up the reforms in urban areas and introduce the economic contracting system in industrial enterprises, factories would be allowed to select their own staff, employ workers on a contract basis, he said. All employees would receive floating wages plus bonuses rather than fixed pay, he added.

Last year, he said, the province began introducing a new administrative set-up under which a major city would exercise jurisdiction over several adjacent counties. This reform had helped promote the integration of town and country and narrow the gap between them. Some 56,000 small enterprises had been set up in Jiangsu's rural areas. They had helped absorb surplus rural labor, step up the flow of goods between urban and rural areas and bring prosperity to a number of small towns, he added. To improve the economic performance of enterprises, the provincial government was now studying ways to simplify administrative structures and transfer more powers to lower levels, Han said.

Han Peixin said that the State Council had recently decided to further implement the open policy in 14 coastal cities, two of which -- Nantong and Lianyungang -- are in Jiangsu. Jiangsu was making active preparations for strengthening economic exchanges with Hong Kong and Macao and foreign countries, the provincial leader said.

#### Deputies Deliberate on Report

OW170258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Some 2,700 deputies to the current session of the National People's Congress today broke into 116 groups to deliberate the government work report given by Premier Zhao Ziyang and the draft economic development plan and state budget for 1984. The panel discussions are taking place in the Great Hall of the People and the 14 hotels where the deputies are staying during the 16-day session of the congress.

Noted playwright Cao Yu from central China's Hubei Province told his fellow deputies that the premier's report "is rich in content and forceful in tone. It's a source of great inspiration to the people. The report is based on facts and very well written." Many deputies fell in with the reform measures suggested in the premier's report. Wang Dechen from Luoyang City in Henan Province said: "Many people in the country yearn for reform but don't know how to get it started. The premier's report shows our way forward, especially concerning the reform in the cities." Wang Qian, Communist Party secretary of the southwest China city of Chongqing, concurred by saying that the premier's report will stimulate his city to quicken the pace of reform.

Chongqing in Sichuan Province is one of the three cities selected by the central government for trials in urban reform, the other two being Changzhou in east China's Jiangsu and Shashi in central China's Hubei. The establishment of a trade center in Chongqing to facilitate the flow of goods between town and country was recommended in the premier's report.

Governor Liang Lingguang of Guangdong said his province has benefited greatly from the policy of opening to the outside world. The province has signed 32,000 contracts and agreements with foreign business people and firms in Hong Kong and Macao, attracting a total foreign investment of 4.66 billion U.S. dollars.

Guangdong plans to adopt more flexible policies to expand economic and technical cooperation with other countries, he added. The open policy not only involves the coastal areas of the country, but also has to do with the inland regions, many deputies commented.

Ma Qingnian, chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, remarked: "Reform is all the more important for regions inhabited by minority peoples. Only through the reform can these regions develop their economy more rapidly and narrow their economic gap with the advanced coastal areas." The 14 deputies from Tibet also had an animated discussion, exploring ways and means to speed up this remote mountainous region's economic development. Panel discussions on the government reports are expected to continue through May 21.

CHINA DAILY on Zhao Report

HK170258 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 May 84 p 4

[CHINA DAILY commentator: "For Peace and Prosperity"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang has pledged that China will step up reforms in the domestic economic structure and further open up the country to the outside world. Externally, China will persist in its policy of independence and for peace and develop its relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence with all countries. Peace and prosperity is thus the keynote of the premier's Tuesday report on the work of the government to the second plenary session of the Sixth National People's Congress.

The deputies to the Congress and the Chinese people at large will agree with the premier that the year since the NPC last met in June 1983 has been marked by steady growth of the national economy and corresponding rise in the people's livelihood. In fact, it has been, by far, one of the best among the 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.

The premier has pinpointed the shortage of development funds as the outstanding problem today in face of the expanding construction outlays necessary in the remaining years of this decade in order to pave the way for a more vigorous growth in the 1990s.

He proposed for the approval of the NPC a series of reforms in the industrial enterprises, the building industry and the commercial system, aimed at improving general economic performance and increasing State revenues. In order to further attract investment and import advanced technology from abroad, 14 coastal cities and the island of Hainan have been designated, where certain policies in practice in the special economic zones will be applicable. The premier reaffirmed China's desire for a stable and lasting peaceful environment for its modernization drive, adding that, once it is achieved, the Chinese people will, of course, be even more reluctant to see the fruits of their efforts devastated by war. He declared that China wants peace and is against both hot war and cold war.

Unfortunately, the premier pointed out, the world situation at present remains strained and turbulent, and the root cause of the international tensions is the superpower contention for world hegemony. A future world war is not inevitable, however, he assured, if only the people of all countries will strengthen their solidarity and intensify their struggle to frustrate the superpower policies of war and aggression.

In face of the complicated and tumultuous international situation, the premier told the NPC, China always adheres to principle, upholds justice, and has a clear-cut stand for supporting all nations in their struggle against aggressive expansionism and their fight to defend national independence. China never relaxes its efforts for peace, for disarmament and for the relaxation of international tensions. Thus, the premier added, China has won many friends and enjoys high prestige the world over.

Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed the belief that the five principles of peaceful coexistence, which was jointly proposed by China, India and Burma 30 years ago at the Bandung Conference in 1954, is equally applicable to the relations between any countries whether they are of the same or different social systems. And once those principles are universally applied, the international situation will be stabilized and world peace safeguarded.

In pursuance of a policy of independence, the premier affirms, China determines its positions, at all times, from the fundamental interests of the Chinese and the world people and on the basis of merits and demerits of each case, never resorting to temporary or opportunist expedients, nor falling under the influence of any outside pressure.

The premier reiterated his conviction that all the countries of the Third World are at one in their interests in opposing imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, and in seeking development. And there are no fundamental differences among them. As one of them itself, China cherishes the friendly relations with all of them, without prejudice, the premier added.

The NPC deputies and the Chinese people will see the premier's report as a new evidence of success of the government's domestic and external policies, and will look forward with added confidence to the steady economic development and the peaceful unification of their motherland.

#### Song Ping on Economic Plan

OW160212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- China plans to increase its total industrial output by five percent and its total agricultural output by four percent this year over 1983. The national income is expected to increase by 4.6 percent, and state revenue is estimated at 128.75 billion yuan (excluding revenue in the form of foreign loans), an increase of 7.65 billion yuan over 1983. The total volume of import and export trade will be 81.6 billion yuan, 4.4 billion yuan less than last year. These figures were released by Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, in his report on the draft 1984 plan for national economic and social development to the National People's Congress today.

China's Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) envisages an annual increase of four percent and hopefully five percent in total industrial and agricultural output value. The 1983 total industrial output actually grew by 10.5 percent over 1982, and agricultural output rose 9.5 percent. In 1984, Song Ping said, China will continue to implement the principle of ensuring steady growth and leaving some leeway, thus making it possible for the localities, departments and enterprises to overfulfill their own plans and enjoy some freedom for their activities. China's plan envisages that coal output is to reach 710 million to 720 million tons, that crude oil output 108 million tons, and the output of electricity, 360 billion kWh, Song Ping said.

The three targets are slightly bigger than those for 1983. Energy is an important sector of China's economy.

China's total planned investment in capital construction for 1984 is to be 65 billion yuan, including 6.35 billion yuan of foreign loans. The State Statistical Bureau earlier reported that China spent a total of 59.4 billion yuan on capital construction in 1983. According to the 1984 plan, 5.4 million people in cities and towns will be provided with jobs. The payroll for workers and staff in state-run enterprises and institutions throughout the country will reach 82.7 billion yuan, an eight percent rise over 1983. Colleges and universities will have a new enrolment of 448,000, or 57,000 more than in 1983.

Song Ping put forward the following principles to ensure the fulfilment of the 1984 plan:

- Developing farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries in an all-round way and vigorously promoting commodity production in the rural areas;
- Striving to increase the production of coal, oil and electricity and bring about a steady growth of all industrial production on the basis of improved economic performance;
- Continuing to muster the necessary financial and material resources for the key construction projects, and strictly control the scale of capital construction;
- Ensuring adequate market supplies and keeping the prices basically stable;
- Further opening the country to the rest of the world and actively expanding economic and technical exchange with foreign countries;
- Strengthening research in science and technology and speeding up the training of personnel; and
- Making continuous efforts to improve people's material and cultural life.

He also stressed the importance of further restructuring the economic management set-up and reforming the planning system, bringing the initiative of various quarters into full play, raising the level of various techno-economic indices, increasing state revenues and reducing expenditures, and continuing to straighten out the enterprises so as to raise their quality. Song Ping said that 1983 was a year of notable achievements in national economic and social development. This could be seen from the following:

- An exceptionally good harvest was gathered of grain and cotton;
- The plan for increasing energy production and economizing on its use was far surpassed;
- The textile and other light industries continued to grow;
- The transport departments basically met the needs for moving important materials and passengers;
- More energy, transport and other key projects were started;
- The volume of retail sales of all commodities rose and new progress was made in foreign trade, and state revenues increased quickly;

-- Scientific, cultural and educational undertakings further expanded;

-- The living standard of the people continued to rise.

Total industrial and agricultural production and the output of grain, cotton, coal, steel and other major products fulfilled the targets set by the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) two years ahead of schedule. He also pointed out some problems which still existed in China's present economic life. The major problems are: Improvement of economic results is relatively slow and the state still faces financial difficulties; there is still a marked strain in energy and transport, and a growing shortage in the supply of such important raw materials and semi-finished goods as steel products, cement and timber; the mix of industrial products cannot suit the changes in consumption pattern and the needs of the international market; commodity circulation in the rural areas falls short of the needs of production growth.

These problems, he said, indicate that the various economic relations have still to be made harmonious and the managerial system in many fields is still irrational. They must be studied and solved in earnest so as to ensure the sustained and healthy development of the national economy.

#### Wang Bingqian on Draft Budget

OW160414 Beijing XINHUA in English 0326 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- China's financial situation continued to improve in 1983, with a considerable increase in both state revenue and expenditure, Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, said here today. In his report on the state final accounts for 1983 and the draft state budget for 1984, Wang Bingqian told the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress that state revenues in 1983 totalled 124.899 billion yuan while total expenditures reached 129.245 billion yuan, with a deficit of 4.346 billion yuan. The minister said that the 1983 deficit exceeded the budgeted figure of 3 billion yuan by 1.346 billion yuan. He explained that this was mainly due to extra state purchases of grain and cotton in the wake of an excellent harvest. An additional 3.47 billion yuan was paid as increased price subsidies for above-quota purchases.

Internal revenues in 1983 amounted to 121.116 billion yuan, or 102.8 percent of the budgeted figure, up 11.7 percent over the previous year; foreign loans, which were slightly less than those of 1983, came to 3.783 billion yuan. Total expenditures in 1983 were 102.4 percent of the budgeted figure, an increase of 12.1 percent over the previous year, the minister said.

The budgetary appropriations for capital construction last year totalled 38.281 billion yuan; operating expenses for culture, education, science and public health services, 22.354 billion yuan, expenditures for national defense, 17.713 billion yuan; expenditures for repaying the principal and interest on foreign loans were 3.656 billion yuan, or 71.7 percent of the budgeted figure. Part of the foreign loans was repaid ahead of time at the end of 1982, with money from a favorable balance of foreign trade payments, he added.

The 1983 state budget was implemented satisfactorily, the minister stated. The country's financial situation continued to develop in a favorable direction alongside the growth of production. Some of the main reasons he listed for this achievement were:

- Energetic efforts were made to eliminate the deficits of enterprises and increases their profits. State-owned industrial enterprises reported a 34.6 percent cut of deficits last year.
- Measures were conscientiously implemented for concentrating funds on key construction projects.
- Reforms were introduced in the taxation system.
- A general financial examination was conducted in real earnest to curb violations of financial and economic disciplines and prevent the losses in revenues. This added 2.2 billion yuan to the state revenues. Turning to the draft 1984 state budget, Wang Bingqian said that the general principle for preparing it was:
- Supporting development of production, activating commodity circulation, promoting technological advances and improving economic performance;
- Concentrating funds appropriately to speed up construction of key energy and transport projects and tap intellectual resources, promote all undertakings and continue to improve people's living standards;
- Carrying on reforms of the financial and tax systems, further improving financial management and supervision and striving to maintain a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure.

He said that in the draft state budget, total state revenue of 1984 is to be 133.85 billion yuan and total state expenditure 136.85 billion yuan, with a deficit of 3 billion yuan. Foreign loans in 1984 are expected to reach 5.1 billion yuan, Wang Bingqian said. Internal revenues will amount to 128.75 billion yuan, up 6.3 percent from those of 1983, surpassing the targets set for 1985, the final year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The growth rate of the budgeted 1984 state revenue basically corresponds with that of total industrial output value, he said. He expected that state revenues to grow faster than the budgeted figure provided the industrial and agricultural production targets for 1984 can be overfulfilled and the targets for reduction of production costs and increasing profits can be met. The budgeted state expenditures for 1984 are to grow 5.9 percent over the 1983 figures. Budgetary appropriations for capital construction are to increase by 15.4 percent, mainly for construction of key energy and transport projects. Operating expenses for culture, education, science and public health services will increase by 5.1 percent and expenditures for national defense are expected to reach 17.87 billion yuan, a slight increase over the previous year.

The present economic situation is very good, the minister stated. The growth rate of revenue in the first four months of this year exceeded the annual rate set in the 1984 budget. "This is inspiring", he said. If no major natural disasters occur in 1984, the state budget will be overfulfilled, Wang Bingqian said. He pointed out that the state finance still faces many difficulties.

State financial revenue still accounts for a fairly low proportion of the total national income, financial resources are somewhat dispersed and the state is short of construction funds. There exists a fairly big gap between demand and possibility.

To fulfil the 1984 state budget successfully, Wang Bingqian said, it is essential to take vigorous measures to raise economic efficiency still further. Last year, he said, comparable production costs of the state-owned industrial enterprises were lowered by only 0.2 percent as against the target of 2 percent. The minister called for earnest efforts to eliminate damage and wastes in various fields, which he described as "very serious".

#### Peng Zhen Meets Presidium Members

OW162128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0925 GMT 16 May 84

[Feature: "At the Meeting Hall's Lounge"; by XINHUA reporter Li Shangzhi]

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA) -- The Hunan Hall in the Great Hall of the People was filled with laughter before the Second Session of the Sixth NPC opened this morning. Peng Zhen and Chen Pixian, chairman and vice chairman respectively of the NPC Standing Committee, were there to meet members of the congress Presidium who were taking a rest and talking in the room as well as members of the CPPCC National Committee who were to attend the meeting as observers. Seeing the people talking and laughing there, Chen Pixian said: "Since you are passing around the good news here, the chairman and I would like to listen." Thereupon, the atmosphere in the room became more lively.

Chairman Peng Zhen shook hands with the people in the room one by one. He said to Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee: "You are a young man in our midst." Pagbalha Geleg Namgya said: "I am over 40 now." Peng Zhen said delightedly: "You are only 40-something, so you can serve the people for many more years." He held Pagbalha Geleg Namgya's hands tight, saying: "I am glad we shared completely identical views during our last conversation." Pagbalha Geleg Namgya said excitedly: "It was my pleasure. I learned a great deal from you."

Comrade Peng Zhen came to Chu Tunan, member of the congress Presidium and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League. They warmly held hands and talked. Peng Zhen said: "We are very old friends. How old are you now?" "Eighty-five. An old man already." said Chu Tunan. Peng Zhen said with deep feeling: "You are only 3 or 4 years older than I, but you look much healthier. You can still work for the country and the people." Chu Tunan said: "You are also 80-something but still healthy. You are still working hard for the country and the people."

Turning around, Comrade Peng Zhen saw Ma Hengchang, member of the congress Presidium, and held his hands tightly, saying: "I know you, veteran hero Ma Hengchang from Heilongjiang." Ma Hengchang said excitedly: "You actually remember my name." Peng Zhen said: "Yes, I do. I do. Who wouldn't know our veteran labor model? Who wouldn't know there was a famous Ma Hengchang work group?" The 75-year-old Ma Hengchang said: I am growing old in age but not in heart. I will still work to bring up young people and move them forward. Peng Zhen was glad to hear this.

Chang Xianghu, member of the congress Presidium and performing artist of the Henan Opera, came to extend her greetings to Comrades Peng Zhen and Chen Pixian. Peng Zhen praised her for bringing her troupe to perform modern plays in Beijing recently. Chang Xiangyu told Peng Zhen that her granddaughter Xiao Xiangyu had also become an actress. Peng Zhen said delightedly: "That is good. You are performing while training successors among the young. Only in this way can we have bright future in our work."

Comrade Peng Zhen was talking with Wang Yuexia and Pan Duo, members of the congress Presidium. He said: "One of you is a militiawoman from an island, the other is a heroine who has climbed up Mount Qomolangma. We have many women comrades here. This is something to be glad about." Pointing to Wang Yuexia, one comrade interrupted: "She used to be a militiawoman, but now she is the secretary of a county party committee." Peng Zhen said delightedly: "That is good. The burden on you is getting heavier." Comrade Peng Zhen also shook hands with women deputies from the PLA. He said: "Women comrades play important roles in local affairs as well as in the army. We can see that women comrades are indispensable in everything we do." No sooner had he finished talking than the women comrades in the room warmly applauded him.

CPPCC SESSIONS, DISCUSSION GROUPS CONTINUE

Deng Yingchao on Health

HK170444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 84 p 3

[("Gossip" column: "Elder Sister Deng's 'Extra' Remarks; Reporters From Hong Kong and Macao Busy With Reporting"]

[Text] Elder Sister Deng made a few "extra" remarks on the afternoon of 12 May after the end of the CPPCC conference agenda for the day. She said: During the CPPCC session, I was elected chairwoman. However, considering my age, I should have retired, but people still insist on electing me as chairwoman, and I have often felt uneasy deep in my heart. Last year, something was wrong with me physically, and I was not able to attend any CPPCC group meetings. This year, I have done my best to attend the group meetings on several occasions. However, there are over 40 groups, and I cannot possibly attend them all. Here, I should like to take the opportunity to explain this to you. I am really sorry about it, and at the same time very regretful. Thank you.

Reporters from Hong Kong and Macao readers are very much concerned about the current NPC and CPPCC sessions. And the reporters have been very happy to be able to cover a state event of primary importance. In order to enable Hong Kong and Macao reporters to do a good job in covering the current congress, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has set up special telephone and telecommunications lines, and the television broadcasting station has provided them with equipment for television satellite broadcasting and recording, while the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY has assigned special people to develop their photographic films.

Reunification Discussed

OW171000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0945 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao stressed here today that the present situation for the return of Taiwan to the motherland is excellent and China's reunification will come true. As chairperson of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Deng Yingchao today joined the 27 CPPCC members of Taiwan origin in discussing China's peaceful reunification.

It is one of the three major tasks for the Chinese people during the 1980's to bring Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland and reunify the country, Deng Yingchao said. Therefore, she added, the Communist Party and the whole nation should concern themselves with and join in this endeavor and work hard to accelerate this great cause.

Speaking at the meeting, Lin Shengzhong and Li Chunqing, vice-chairmen of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, and Xu Zhaolin, an official of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, outlined the development of personnel, postal and trade exchanges between the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. They also put forward suggestions on how to mobilize Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese to contribute to the reunification effort and criticized certain shortcomings in this work.

Deng Yingchao welcomed their suggestions and criticism, saying that it takes the supervision and common efforts of all present to overcome the shortcomings and do the work well. China's reunification, she added, is a long-term, complicated and arduous job which requires tremendous concerted efforts by Communist Party and government departments as well as people's organizations all over the country. She said she hopes that the Taiwan compatriots on the mainland will improve their work among Taiwan compatriots living abroad and other Overseas Chinese and make friends with them, helping them to get to know about how things stand on the mainland and the policies of the Chinese Communist Party so as to promote the cause of reunification.

Deng Yingchao said: "On the question of national reunification, we give consideration to both the realities and the plight of the Taiwan authorities. We have exercised the greatest measure of tolerance and patience." "Peace-loving people the world over, people of all nationalities in China and Chinese residing abroad will see that we are honest and upright."

Yang Jingren at Group Discussions

OW160947 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpts] Today, group discussions at the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee entered their second day. The meeting hall was permeated with an atmosphere of democratic consultations as CPPCC National Committee members told of their personal experiences and put forward their suggestions. They spoke glowingly of the inspiring achievements scored by the CPPCC National Committee in the past year and pledged efforts to give play to their role in building and reunifying the motherland.

Mao Yisheng, vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, said that he, as an assistant of the Communist Party, had done some work but that what he did was not enough. Mao, a celebrated bridge construction expert, pledged to build a bridge spanning the two sides of the Taiwan Strait as part of his work to promote science and technology exchange between the mainland and Taiwan.

Sun Xiaocun, vice chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said that the association had helped some minority nationalities areas in northwest China solve the difficult problem of water supply, set up a number of small factories and carry out cultural and education work to the welcome of the local people. Our association has indeed scored very good results in those areas, he said.

Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, joined members of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League group in their discussion today. He said: After hearing your remarks in this group discussion, I have come to understand that I do not know many things quite well myself. Taiwan compatriots are patriotic. In achieving the cause of reunifying the motherland, it is indeed very necessary to consult with our Taiwan compatriots as often as possible. Henceforth, I will ask you for advice at all times.

PENG ZHEN ADDRESSES FORUM ON LEGAL SYSTEM

OW120939 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0033 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- "Stepping Up the Publicizing of the Legal System Is an Important Duty for the Journalistic Circle," sidelights on the forum, convened by Comrade Peng Zhen on 6 April for the journalistic circle in Beijing to step up the publicizing of the legal system, written by Zheng Zhi, will be published in issue No. 5, 1984, of the monthly, XINWEN YEWU [JOURNALISTIC WORK], which will come off the press on 15 May. The article notes that responsible persons of the journalistic circle and the publishing houses, editors and reporters of concerned units in Beijing, as well as responsible persons of concerned departments of the NPC, and responsible persons of the central political and legal departments attended this forum, at which Comrade Peng Zhen stressed that the perpetual political stability of the country depends on the improvement of the socialist legal system. He also expressed his hope that the journalistic and publishing circles step up publicizing the legal system. Here are excerpts from the article:

Comrade Peng Zhen, at the advanced age of 81, arrived at the meeting place very early that day. When he met the participants, he said modestly: "I am very sorry if my inviting you to hold a forum here today to discuss the means of stepping the publicizing of the legal system consumes your time." He was the first person to speak at this very lively forum.

The Perpetual Political Stability of Our Country Depends on the Improvement in the Legal System

Comrade Peng Zhen said: In the new historical period, the tasks of our party and the state can be summarized as striving to realize the socialist modernization program, developing socialist democracy, improving the socialist legal system, and building a highly cultured, and highly democratic, socialist country under the prerequisite of upholding the four basic principles. The development of socialist democracy, and the improvement of the socialist legal system, have a direct bearing on whether our country will be united and enjoy perpetual political stability, whether it can withstand perils and overcome difficulties, and whether our socialist modernization program can be successfully carried out. Therefore, this is a very important decision.

He said: This question was particularly mentioned at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. As well as lacking understanding of the importance of the socialist legal system in the past, we failed to stress it. Only after the 10 years of domestic turmoil did we become fairly sober-minded, and realize that, if we permitted "lawlessness," similar to that of the "Cultural Revolution," we would certainly have a lot to suffer, that we must not allow history to repeat itself, and that we must improve the socialist legal system. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee profoundly summed up our lessons in this sphere and pointed out in its communique: "In order to safeguard people's democracy, it is imperative to strengthen the socialist legal system, so that democracy is systematized and written into law in such a way as to ensure the stability, continuity, and full authority of this democratic system and these laws; there must be laws for people to follow, these laws must be observed, their enforcement must be strict, and law breakers must be dealt with."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out at the working conference of the party Central Committee, prior to the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, that democracy must be systematized and written into law, so that the democratic system and laws will not be changed with the change of leadership, and with the change of opinions and attention of leaders. His remarks summed up our experiences, both positive and negative, gained in the base areas, liberated areas and after the founding of New China, and explained the extreme importance of setting up, and improving, the legal system in our country. Our country's perpetual political stability depends on a sound socialist legal system.

#### We Should Gradually Shift From Acting According to Policy To Acting According to Both Policy and Law

Comrade Peng Zhen said: Over the past several decades, we have gone through two periods -- a revolutionary war period and a construction period. During the revolutionary war period, the attention of party members, armymen and people was focused at the party's policy. When something was happening, people always asked whether it was the party's policy or not. At that time, our rural base areas were cut off from each other by the enemy for long periods, and communications between them were inconvenient. Generally speaking, we may say that what the party Central Committee instructed to various localities were nothing but policies. By relying on the party Central Committee correct policies, we overthrew the "three big mountains" [imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, which, according to Mao Zedong, weighed like mountains on the backs of the Chinese people before liberation]. At that time, the regime in our base areas had enacted a limited number of laws, but they were very simple. In China then, the law meant the rule of the Kuomintang or foreign aggressors; and people must defend the rule of the three big enemies, and were not supposed to make revolution if they abided by the law. At that time, we must assume a "lawless" attitude towards the reactionary ruling class. That was a specific historical period. Many of our comrades have more or less cultivated working habits of that period, because they grew up during that time.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, we have set up a national government, and the situation has changed. Because of the change, we must gradually shift from acting according to policy to acting according to both policy and law, by instituting and improving our legal system. We have begun the shift since the founding of the People's Republic. In 1949, we formulated a "common program." Some people described it as a "provisional constitution." In fact, it was a provisional constitution, a general guidance for the people throughout the country. In 1954, we formulated our first Constitution, under Comrade Mao Zedong's direction. Around that time, we also successively enacted a number of laws. However, we should admit that, for a long time, we did not pay attention to the establishment of the legal system. At times we slackened our efforts, and sometimes we even abandoned the legal system. We have drawn bitter lessons in this respect.

#### We Should Have Laws To Abide By, and We Should Act According to Law

Comrade Peng Zhen said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have paid constant attention to legislation. The Constitution, adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, was prepared for more than a year. The draft of the Constitution was put forward after we had comprehensively solicited opinions from all localities departments, and quarters. The draft was specifically discussed 8 times by the central authorities, and then discussed by all the people for 4 months. Before it was submitted to the NPC for further discussion, revision and adoption, it was discussed for revision, article by article, for more than 20 days by the Constitution Revision Committee at 4 plenary meetings. In the last few years, we also enacted a number of important laws. We are enacting some other important and necessary laws. We should strengthen our legislation work, because our laws are still insufficient and inadequate.

He said: Now in China, it is not that there are no laws to follow. In essence, there are. The situation in complying with laws is basically good. However, there are also places where this situation is not good enough. The fact that there remain so many criminal offenders and economic criminals clearly reflects this problem. Among our comrades, there are some who are unfamiliar with, there are some who pay little attention to, and there are some who are unaccustomed to following the laws. Things that do not tally with laws often appear in work. This merits our attention.

Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out: To improve the socialist legal system is a long-term arduous task. Efforts must be made to strengthen party leadership. It is impossible to improve the legal system without strengthening party leadership. It is also essential to help the masses take a firm hold of the law as a weapon, resolutely foster the concept in upholding the legal system, and consciously abide by, and safeguard, the law. It is also necessary to establish the habit of following the law.

#### Party Leadership Conforms With the Practice of Acting According to Law

On the relations between party leadership and the practice of acting according to law, Comrade Peng Zhen said: It is impossible to make revolution without the leadership of the Communist Party. This is true at all times. During the period of the revolutionary war, there was no nationwide people's political power. At that time, decisions were made by the Communist Party. In a revolutionary contingent, the party's policy means "law." Naturally, when our party made a decision on its policy, it also stressed the need to listen to the opinions of the masses, and consult them. However, in general, we still relied on the party's policy to do things. The situation was different after the founding of the nation. We not only had the party, but also had state power. Naturally, what the party and the state seek to do should be identical. So far as the form is concerned, we not only have the party, but also have the form of the state. The party's policy must go through the form of the state to become a state policy, and at the same time be laid down in the form of law, after being proven as correct in practice. Some comrades are not accustomed to the legal form, and they think it is too much trouble. They believe that the party's policy alone is good enough. This is erroneous. We must not fear trouble if we want to practice democracy. The practice of "what I say counts" just does not work. Nor does the practice of "what several persons say counts." In deciding a major event, which concerns all the people in the country, it is necessary to consult with the people, and go through state organization in addition to the party decision.

He said: The party leadership conforms and unifies with the practice of acting according to law. The party leads the people to abide by, and enforce, the Constitution and the laws. The party Constitution clearly stipulates that party organizations and party members must carry out their activities within the limits of the Constitution and the laws. This passage was written after the painful 10-year internal turmoil. Therefore, party members and party cadres must become models in knowing, understanding, and abiding by the law. So long as we have the correct policy, set up and improve the legal system, write the correct policy into law, and ensure that all the people must abide by the law, it will be difficult for careerists and conspirators to usurp party and state leadership.

#### To Help People Understand and Abide by the Law, We Must not Deviate From News Media Publicity Work

Comrade Peng Zhen earnestly pointed out: To achieve the goal of acting according to law, we must not deviate from doing publicity work. Particularly, it is essential to make laws known to every household.

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To help people know, understand, and abide by the law, we cannot ignore the efforts of those comrades who work for news agencies, newspapers, journals, radio stations, and publication departments. You are the mouthpiece of the party, the state and the people. It is hoped that you will work hard to actively fulfill this glorious task given you by the party and the state.

He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, comrades in the field of news media have done a great deal of work. The party and state are satisfied with such work. Whenever a law is promulgated by the state, news agencies and radio station must transmit the news, newspapers must carry reports, and publishing houses must print pamphlets on such a law. The pamphlets must be well printed, and efforts must be made to ensure that every village has one or several pamphlets.

Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out: There is currently some confusion in the field of ideology. It is necessary for the comrades in the field of news media to vigorously carry out publicity work, according to the Constitution, to help people unify their ideas. Particular efforts must be made to educate young people in ideology and on the legal system. Young people today have not suffered from the old society. They have never been oppressed or exploited by landlords and capitalists, and they have never received education in a systematical manner on Marxism-Leninism, and on the party's basic traditions. During the 10-year internal turmoil, many young people were perniciously influenced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Their concepts of the legal system are relatively weak. This is a major reason why a large proportion of the criminal offenders today are middle-aged and young people. Therefore, to educate people in patriotism, collectivism, internationalism, and communism, and on dialectical and historical materialism, and to uphold the four basic principles, and persistently carry out education on the legal system, are especially important and urgent tasks.

Comrade Peng Zhen said: Since we want everyone to do a good job in publicity work, we must create the right conditions. From now on, whenever the NPC Standing Committee convenes a meeting to work out, or examine, a law, you will be invited to attend such a meeting, so that you will be familiar with the situation, and able to do good publicity work on the legal system.

**It Is Necessary To First Strengthen and Secondly Improve Publicity Work on the Legal System.**

After Comrade Peng Zhen delivered his speech, those at the meeting expressed their own views, and enthusiastically carried out discussions. They believed Comrade Peng Zhen's speech is extremely important. All propaganda units must give publicity to his speech, learn from it, and carry out propaganda work on the legal system in a down-to-earth manner.

Some comrades said: Readers today have a different outlook from those in the 1950's. They like articles which they can discuss, instead of articles which inculcate them to do things. In giving publicity to the legal system, lively methods to give systematic guidance must be used. Some reporters said: Laws are relatively dull, and it is not easy to remember them. How to increase readability in giving publicity to the legal system is a crucial issue. Fellow reporters in the field of news media must improve their work in giving this publicity so that the broad masses of readers will happily accept it.

Some comrades held: In the course of proposing legislation, it is also necessary to report on any revision by the NPC Standing Committee of any draft law, when it examines such a law. Some comrades suggested reports on the views of the deputies at the NPC meeting, when they carry out discussions on laws. This would make the work of giving publicity to the legal system even more lively. The readers would also welcome such reports.

Some reporters at the forum said that, in strengthening publicity about the legal system, attention should be paid to the continuity and aim of propaganda, and to expanding its substance. Divergent views aired during the process of lawmaking should be reported, so that people would know that democracy was brought into full play, collective wisdom was drawn on, and all useful ideals were absorbed when legislation was enacted.

A number of other comrades pointed out the need to plan for publicizing the legal system, to seek more forms of propaganda, and to carry out propaganda work at different levels. Not only the newspapers and radio stations at the top central level should strengthen publicity about the legal system, but information units at all other levels should get mobilized to carry out extensive propaganda about this system. It is especially necessary to repetitiously publicize those laws which are closely related to the daily life of the people, so that problems to their common interest will be resolved.

#### Publicity About the Legal System Should Be Conducive to the Fulfillment of the General Task of the Party and the Country.

Comrade Peng Zhen said: These opinions and suggestions are fine, and worth further study and consideration. For instance, whether the process of lawmaking should be reported, and how it should be reported, are matters worth our study. It is only normal that there are differences of opinion during the process of lawmaking. I do not see any reason why constructive views, even if they have been rejected at the last moment, cannot be reported. If reported, people will know what they are all about, why they were put forward during the process of legislation, and why a certain viewpoint was adopted, while another was rejected. This will enrich one's knowledge, enhance one's law-abiding consciousness, and increase the readability of news coverage of lawmaking to an extent where people will not lose their interest in it.

Comrade Peng Zhen continued: As far as how to publicize laws already enacted is concerned, it is my view that those laws are different in nature, while they have a common characteristic. More forms of propagation should be adopted regarding their special characteristics, while the contents of propaganda remain the same. Acting in accordance with their own styles, all newspapers can write reports on law. They can analyze and compare those laws. For instance, they may compare those laws with foreign laws of the same category, regarding their special characteristics and meritorious points. They can compare those laws with previous ones of the same nature, regarding changes, amendments, and why the previous laws were revised. When propaganda is aimed at something like this, it will be more lively and interesting. Readers will like to read about it.

Comrade Peng Zhen said that our reports should be as short and concise as possible. The best way is for a report or an article to deal with a particular question, or to explain it. It is better to write few comprehensive reports, but more typical ones for publicity purposes.

He said: I say that you can write reports on issues in dispute, provided that the reports are conducive to serving the interests of the party, the country, and the people. You can report some of the issues we faced during discussions on the revision of the Constitution. In a nutshell, in carrying out propaganda of the legal system, our point of departure is to enable people to understand, and be familiar with, the law, abide by it, and do things in accordance with it, so that our country will be able to enjoy a long period of order and stability, in the interests of fulfilling the general task of the party and the country.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON NEGATING THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK160833 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Imperative To Totally Negate the 'Great Cultural Revolution' -- a Talk Beginning With the Persecution of School Doctor Peng Xuebin by the Former Leader of the Liuan Agricultural College"]

[Text] This newspaper recently reported on the grave incident of Peng Xuebin, a school doctor of the Liuan Agricultural College, Anhui, who had been persecuted to death by the former leading member of that college, and also on the serious problems of that college in suppressing the intellectuals and its failure in implementing the party's policies on intellectuals. This incident has given people much food for thought. They can see that the pernicious ultraleftist influence of the "Great Cultural Revolution" is still deep-rooted there. This typical incident has told us how necessary it is to totally negate the "Great Cultural Revolution!"

The "Resolution on Certain Historical Problems of the CPC Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee made an all-round and total negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution," pointing out that history has proved that the "Great Cultural Revolution" was an internal disorder which brought grave disasters to the party, the state, and the people of all nationalities. The "Great Cultural Revolution" was entirely wrong, in theory and in methods. However, there are some people(including some leading cadres) who disregard the solemn resolution of the party Central Committee, still clinging to erroneous "leftist" "theories" and ways. They continue to attack others in a whole set of ultraleftist ways, in particular persecuting and suppressing intellectuals whenever there is an opportunity. The former leading member of Liuan Agricultural College serves as an example.

The erroneous "leftist" views in the initiation of the "Great Cultural Revolution" were once generalized as the so-called "theory of continuous revolution under the condition of the proletarian dictatorship." It conforms neither to Marxism-Leninism nor to China's actual condition, obviously deviating from the orbit of Mao Zedong Thought, which combines the universal principle of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. In persecuting Peng Xuebin, the former leading member of Liuan Agricultural College said: "In considering Peng Xuebin's political stand, we should link it with his personal past records. When he set the knife into (Wang) Zhichuan, the latter's blood was splashed over us, the leading members. This was to threaten and to make a demonstration against the Communist Party. We must view Peng's case in an all-round way, and take his class stand into consideration." Were not people used to listening to such sensational language during the "Cultural Revolution"? But this was 1983. Can we bear some people still using such language of the "Cultural Revolution," still sticking so stubbornly to "taking class struggle as the key link," persisting in the "leftist theory" of "continuous revolution under the condition of the proletarian dictatorship"?

The ways and means of the "Cultural Revolution" were also totally erroneous. However, some people are still very good at engaging in such ways and means. Take Liuan Agricultural College for instance. They fixed the nature of the case before all else, then they began looking for evidence, going in for a mass movement; and they were "determined to carry out resolute investigation, laying stress on the person in question while checking on everyone around him in the investigation, mobilizing the masses to work in coordination in the investigation." They went on to say: Those who do not reveal Peng's problems have admitted in effect that they themselves have problems, too; and they are being afraid of "letting the cat out of the bag"; then they went on to require the workers and staff of the whole college to draw a demarcation line between themselves and Peng Xuebin," and went so far as to restrict the personal freedom of Peng Xuebin, "forbidding him to have contact with any person," and to engage in illegal searching of his residence, and so on and so forth.

Those methods which had brought the party, the state, and the people great disasters took place once again in Liuan Agricultural College, until Peng Xuebin was compelled to commit suicide. What a shocking incident!

In view of the profound lesson of the "Cultural Revolution," the party Central Committee has on many occasions stressed, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, that it is necessary to complete and perfect the socialist legal system, that we should handle every case in accordance with the law, and that we should not engage in any political movement from now on. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: "Historical experiences have proved that the method of going in for mass movements is not one of thorough reasoning, nor one of unhurried discussion in solving ideological education on a mass basis ... and it has never been successful." ("The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 296) This is because after the fundamental completion of socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production, tempestuous class struggle on a massive scale has come to an end. Although, in this period, class struggle will continue to exist within a certain scope for a very long time, it is no longer the main contradiction in society. The contradictions among the people existing in large quantity today can only be solved by means of reasoning, discussion, criticism, and self-criticism, and by no means should we engage in mass movements in a big way. The former leading member of Liuan Agricultural College has continued to engage in the ways of the "Cultural Revolution" in attacking and persecuting intellectuals, bringing about grave consequences. This should be accelerated by neither party discipline nor the law of the state.

The profound lesson given us by the grave incident of Liuan Agricultural College in persecuting intellectuals is that it is imperative for us to totally negate the "Cultural Revolution." We should not only negate the erroneous "leftist" theory, but also the erroneous "leftist" ways of the "Cultural Revolution." Only then will it be possible to genuinely implement the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, including the policies on intellectuals, and will it be possible for the spring breeze of the party's policies to be sent to all parts of the motherland.

#### CPC INSPECTION COMMISSION COMMENDS EXPERIENCE

OW1111059 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA) -- Article by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee: "Recommend a Good Experience of Setting the Style of the Party to Rights in All Provincial Party Committees and the Leading Party Groups of All Central Ministries, Departments and Commissions"

Zhang Bangying, secretary of the Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee in Shanxi Province, delivered a report at a discipline inspection work discussion meeting of eight provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in northern and northeastern China on 20 March. His report, entitled "Proceeding From Case Investigation To Readjust Leading Bodies and Raise the Consciousness of Improving the Style of the Party," told of his experiences. From his experiences, people can gain enlightenment -- in a locality where there are many problems concerning the style of the party, the local authorities can surely set the style of the party to rights within a fairly short time, and achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party, if they have the determination and go the proper way about correcting unhealthy tendencies.

In March 1983, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission assigned a work group to Yuncheng, Shanxi, to investigate a case of intimidation and reprisal. The case involved the director of the Propaganda Department of the prefectoral party committee and his wife (a section chief in the prefectoral Propaganda Department).

During the investigation, the work group discovered that there was a complicated "net-work of under-the-table relations" behind the case, and many leading cadres of prefectoral and county party and government organizations seriously violated the principles of the party, law and discipline. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission held that the case should be resolutely investigated further, because of the discovery of so many problems. At the same time, the commission informed the Shanxi provincial party committee of the work group's discovery, and the commission's attitude. It obtained energetic support from the provincial party committee. Comrade Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial party committee, made two trips to Yuncheng to support the work group. The provincial party committee also assigned capable cadres to join the commission's work group.

On the basis of the evidence gathered by the work group, the Shanxi provincial party committee sternly dealt with the serious problems existing in the Yuncheng prefectoral party committee and 13 county party committees, and resolutely readjusted the leading bodies of the prefectoral and county party committees. Two leading members of the prefectoral party committee were removed from office pending investigation, and two other leading members were transferred to other posts.

This is the experience of a prefecture in which the party organization had very serious problems, but it is also very useful to party organizations in all localities and departments throughout the country, because a great deal of enlightenment can be gained from it. We recommend this report, which gives detailed accounts of facts and introduces useful experiences. Hope that it will give impetus to the whole party in improving its style.

#### STATE COUNCIL RAISES INVENTION, SCIENCE AWARDS

OW131256 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0257 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA) -- Recently, the State Council issued a circular to revise the provisions on cash awards contained in the "Statute for Invention Awards of the People's Republic of China" and the "Statute for Natural Science Awards of the People's Republic of China." The revisions were based on a decision to raise the amounts of cash awards in the two statutes.

The circular states: To arouse greater enthusiasm for creation on the part of science and technology personnel and the masses of workers and peasants, to promote advances in science and technology, and to achieve the four modernizations at an early date, the State Council has decided to revise the amounts of cash awards specified in Article 6 of the "Statute for Invention Awards of the People's Republic of China" and Article 6 of the "Statute for Natural Science Awards of the People's Republic of China" as follows: The amount of the first-class award is 20,000 yuan; the second-class award, 10,000 yuan; the third-class award, 5,000 yuan; and the fourth-class award, 2,000 yuan. The new provisions take effect from the year 1984. However, the original provisions still apply to awards approved prior to the end of 1983. According to the original provisions of these two statutes, the amount of the first-class award was 10,000 yuan; the second-class award, 5,000 yuan; the third-class award, 2,000 yuan; and the fourth-class award, 1,000 yuan.

Since the statutes for invention and natural science awards were put into effect, the State Scientific and Technological Commission has received nearly 3,000 requests for awards submitted by various departments, provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. Of these, 642 requests for invention awards have been approved. They are broken down as follows: One special award, 12 first-class awards, 70 second-class awards, and 559 third- and fourth-class awards. A total of 125 requests for natural science awards have been approved. They include 9 first-class awards, 40 second-class awards, and 76 third- and fourth-class awards.

One of the first-class natural science awards was given to British scientist Joseph Needham in recognition of his work: "Science and Civilization in China," which contains a systematic study of the development of science and technology in ancient China. The implementation of the two award statutes has a significant impact on improving China's system for encouraging the work of science and technology by giving awards, pushing the progress of this work, and arousing the initiative of the broad masses of scientists and technicians as well as that of workers and peasants. The vast majority of the award-winning tasks have directly served the purpose of bringing great economic benefits to our society. In view of the contributions of inventors and innovators to science and technology work, the State Council has decided to raise the amounts of the awards specified in the two statutes. This measure is bound to further promote extensive socialist cooperation and quicken the pace of the development of science and technology in our country.

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ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG DISCUSSES SUPPORT FOR REFORM

OW162210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0826 GMT 14 May 84

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent Cheng Jiakai: "Support and Blaze a Path for Reformers -- an Interview With Huang Huang, NPC Deputy and Secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- "As a leading cadre, it is currently necessary to especially stress the importance of supporting and blazing a path for reformers and steadfastly promoting their reform," said Huang Huang, chief of the Anhui delegation to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, in an interview with the reporter.

Beaming with satisfaction, Huang Huang, 50, told the reporter: Last year Anhui scored remarkable achievements, rarely seen in history, in its industrial and agricultural production. In agriculture, despite the extraordinary flooding and waterlogging, the total output of the province's major crops, including grain and cotton, hit an all-time high. In industry, the province not only increased the gross output value by 10.2 percent over the previous year, but also fulfilled the State Council's requirement for simultaneous increase in output value, profits and taxes, and financial revenues. These achievements, which did not come easily, were the result of persistent efforts toward reform. He said: In building the four modernizations it is imperative that the mind be emancipated from the protracted spiritual shackles of the "leftist" ideas, and that the portion of relations in production unsuitable for the development of productive forces be reformed in order to protect and promote their development. Therefore it is impossible to achieve progress and have a future without carrying out reform. As a leading cadre, it is necessary to go all out to support reformers and fighters for reform. This is an obligation that we must fulfill.

Huang Huang said: A communist must be imbued with strategic vision and be good at grasping the direction of the progress of history and must enthusiastically support reformers. He said: Most reformers do things by breaking away from outmoded traditional concepts or rules and regulations. Huang Huang added: Leading cadres must befriend reformers and share a common fate with them. He said: It is very important for leading cadres to regularly exchange ideas, discuss plans, and map out measures together with reformers in order to continuously seek a new approach and jointly promote reform.

Huang Huang said: Because of the deep-rooted bad habit of envying capable persons in our country, some efficient reformers are often framed on groundless charges, confronted with deliberate harrassment, or attacked by people trying to depress them spiritually, isolate them socially, and frustrate them in their undertaking. Therefore, it is necessary to support reformers, particularly with political support.

Huang Huang said: In the face of the historical current of reform, leading cadres must dare to assume the responsibility and take the risk. They should not dodge problems and difficulties. It is necessary to take a clear stand on major questions of right or wrong based on investigation and study. Not long ago, Huang Huang wrote a letter to Nian Guangjiu, the manager of the "Fool's Melon Seeds," who is still a controversial figure in the country, openly supporting his legitimate individual business. Huang Huang told the reporter: It took a long time for me to make up my mind to write an open letter to Nian Guangjiu and publish it in the paper, because I knew there was a risk. However, I figured that what I supported was not just Nian Guangjiu, but also the party's policy of properly developing individual economy as a whole. This person had some shortcomings, but it was necessary to affirm the mainstream of his undertaking. It was still more important to point out the mushrooming of hundreds of thousands of rural specialized households and individual businessmen in cities and towns under the guidance of the party's correct policy.

To support Nian Guangjiu means that our party's policy is to make hundreds of millions of people become well off. Therefore, I did not mind taking a little risk.

In conclusion Huang Huang said excitedly: In the past year the Anhui provincial party committee not only bodily supported a number of reformers, but also promoted many young and middle-aged cadres with an emancipated thinking and the capability and courage to reform leading bodies at various levels, thereby effectively promoting the deepening of reform throughout the province. Since the beginning of this year the province has achieved further progress in reform. With a lively spirit, people in cities and towns throughout the province discuss and carry out reform. The pacesetters of reform have enhanced their confidence and made bigger strides in reform. Comrades who used to look on unconcerned, make empty talk, or even oppose reform have actively plunged into the powerful current of reform. A large number of reforms have emerged on various fronts in the province. It can be anticipated that along with the deepening of reform, Anhui's economy will certainly surge ahead.

#### ANHUI SEMINAR ON TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION OPENS

HK160756 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 84 p 1

[*"Dispatch from Hefei" on 5 May by reporters Hu Yang, Xue Changci, and Xie Jun: "Seminar on New Technological Revolution and System Restructuring Opens in Hefei"*]

[Text] A seminar on the new technological revolution and system restructuring opens here today. Many explorers with the courage to reform, including Deng Xuchu [6772 2485 0443], Gu Xinsheng [2975 9515 3932], Wen Yankai [3306 0337 0418], and others, are gathered under the same roof. Wu Zhonghua [0702 0112 5478], who cannot attend the seminar because of some official business, has sent the seminar a congratulatory telegram. The Shoudu Iron and Steel Corporation has also sent the seminar a telegram, wishing it every success.

The seminar is chaired by Liu Guangcai, Standing Committee member of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the provincial Science Commission. Shao Tiezhen, deputy director of GUANGMING RIBAO's theoretical office, gave the opening address. He said that in recent years, convincing achievements have been made in reforms in various fields and a great number of advanced units and individuals have emerged who have the courage to carry out reforms. At present, the excellent rural economic situation continues to develop, and the economic reforms of the cities are very promising. There is no problem of having overdone anything. However, the influence of "leftist" ideas, like an invisible chain, still fetters people's minds and gravely obstructs the advance of the reformers. The fundamental problems at present are to "free" the reformers "from restrictions," to encourage those comrades who are determined to carry out reforms to further emancipate their thinking, to carry forward the spirit of having the courage to explore and innovate and the spirit of being always on the offensive, to overcome the shortcomings of the present system and the prevailing practices, and to bring into further play the superiority of our socialist system. He asked the seminar to resolutely implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" to put the "three don'ts" into practice, and to boldly discuss the problem of reforms under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Theoretical workers and those responsible for actual work should cooperate with one another, learn from one another, and discuss problems together in order to make important achievements in the theoretical study of system restructuring.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, Deputy Secretary Yang Haibo of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee congratulated the seminar and extended warm greetings to the reformers from different parts of the country, the experts and scholars attending the seminar, and the reporters.

He said: This seminar is to study, on the basis of the principles put forward by the central leading comrades for constructing socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics and for carrying out the reforms comprehensively, systematically, resolutely, and in an orderly manner, the theoretical problems involved in system restructuring. It will give impetus not only to Anhui's reforms, but also the reforms of the whole country. He reported to the seminar on the state of Anhui's reforms. He said: Since the application of the responsibility system in the rural areas, the peasants' problems of food and clothing have been solved. However, the people's standard of living has yet to be raised. Thus, it is necessary to further emancipate thinking, to quicken the pace of system restructuring, to develop the rural economy at and below the county level, to apply the "system of contracted responsibilities" in the urban areas, to free the mines and industrial enterprises from "strict restrictions," to let some prefectures, some counties, some cities, and some people become rich first, to let some people do better than others, and to have no fear in doing better than others. He asked the seminar participants to express their opinions, to freely say whatever they want to say, and to boldly discuss the new problems and new situations that have arisen from system restructuring. In constructing socialism, a country has not set patterns to follow. There is a developmental process for socialism. It must constantly change and makes a gradual transition from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. Communists should regard it as their duty to change the objective world. The most valuable quality of the revolutionaries is their courage to carry out reforms. Only after conventions, which prevent the country and the people from becoming rich, have been eliminated can a productive force develop. It is necessary to have the courage to eliminate and give up the outmoded conventions, outmoded ideas, and outmoded styles, which are not suited to the new situation.

Finally, Yang Haibo said reform is a thorough revolution, which is imperative under the present circumstances. It is anticipated that in the future there will be more and more reformers who, like Bu Xinsheng, give enormous impetus to the cause of socialist modernization.

People delivered speeches after the opening ceremony. Wen Yuankai was the first to speak. He made a speech entitled: "Base Ourselves on the Reforms and Meet the Challenge of the New Technological Revolution." Those who spoke today included Deng Xuchu, Gu Kinsheng, Jin Baoqing [6855 1405 1987], Xia Dinghu [1115 7307 3275], and Chen Tingyuan [7115 1656 0337].

The style of this seminar also embodies the spirit of the reforms. There is a time limit for each speech and a person must not read from their script item by item. The seminar has the attention of the whole country. All of the more than 600 seats in the hall are occupied. Thus, another assembly hall was used to accommodate the increasing number of participants.

Those who sit on the rostrum today include the sponsor of the seminar, the leading comrades of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government such as Yang Haibo, Wang Yuzhao [3769 6735 2507], Su Hua [5685 5478], Yang Jike [2799 4764 3784], and Meng Fulin [1322 1381 2651], and Lu Zhun [7627 6150], deputy chief editor of GUANGMING RIBAO.

#### FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN SPEAKS AT CPC WORK CONFERENCE

OW170137 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 84 p 1

[Text] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee held a work conference on 5 and 6 May. The conference concentrated on discussing the problems concerning Overseas Chinese affairs, and the implementation of the policy of united front work in our province. The conference called on the whole party in the province to attach importance to both Overseas Chinese affairs and united front work, and to open new prospects in these two fields.

At the conference, Vice Governor Huang Changxi and Vice Chairman Ni Songmao of the provincial CPPCC Committee separately conveyed the guidelines of the National Conference of Directors of Offices of Overseas Chinese Affairs and the Eastern China Discussion Meeting on the Implementation of the Policy of United Front Work, and pointed out the situation and problems concerning work in these two fields existing in our province. Comrade Xiang Nan gave a speech entitled: "Implement the Policy of United Front Work and Do a Good Job in Overseas Chinese Affairs." He stressed the great significance of doing a good job in Overseas Chinese affairs and of implementing the united front work policy. He said: To Fujian Province it is very important to do a good job in Overseas Chinese affairs, no matter from which angle it is viewed. Work concerning Overseas Chinese is one of the three major tasks in Fujian Province. Overseas Chinese have the concept and enthusiasm for cherishing the country and their hometowns, and they have a glorious tradition of supporting the revolution and construction in the motherland. A good job in carrying out the work concerning Overseas Chinese will play a great role in promoting economic construction in our province, as well as in fulfilling the task of the reunification of the motherland.

Comrade Xiang Nan pointed out that a new prospect had not been opened in the Overseas Chinese affairs work in our province. He said: It is necessary to continue overcoming the influence of "leftist" ideology, and the whole party should attach importance to Overseas Chinese affairs, show concern for Overseas Chinese, and take their interests in various respects into consideration. It is necessary to create a good environment for investment, learn from Overseas Chinese with an open mind, improve our style of work, and implement the policies. Comrade Xiang Nan stressed: To implement the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs and united front work it is necessary to seek unity of thinking, get a clear understanding of the situation, carry out every task, and solve each problem in a concrete way. While carrying out the task it is necessary to have the spirit of daring to tackle tough jobs. In some localities the party's policies have failed to be implemented over a long period, because these localities had "rebuffs" obstructing the road. As proved by facts, these "rebuffs" were not tough, but the leadership was soft. In confronting any resistance or "rebuff" obstructing the implementation of the policies in future, all these "rebuffs" should be eliminated without exception. All houses owned by Overseas Chinese, but occupied by others, should be definitely returned to the right owners. If they cannot be returned at the moment, due to difficulties, the ownership of the houses should be returned first, and then the problems should be solved by stages and in groups. All localities should take positive measures to solve various problems involving returned Overseas Chinese or their relatives, such as those of intellectuals assigned to jobs completely divorced from their study, of housing, of husband and wife living in different localities, of employment for children, and of being badly off. At the same time, attention must be paid to the implementation of policies towards democratic persons, CPPCC members, Taiwan compatriots, and their dependents. The provincial party committee calls on all prefectures and counties to implement the policies concerning Overseas Chinese affairs and united front work in May and June. In July and August, inspection teams, jointly organized by the provincial party committee, the preparatory group for the provincial Advisory Commission, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, will be dispatched to various localities to conduct inspection work.

Present at the work conference of the provincial party committee were secretaries of various prefectoral and city party committees, directors of offices of Overseas Chinese affairs from various prefectures and cities, responsible people from the Overseas Chinese Association, secretaries of various county or city party committees from major hometowns of Overseas Chinese, directors of offices of Overseas Chinese affairs in major hometowns of Overseas Chinese, responsible people from Xiamen University and the Overseas Chinese University, responsible people from united front work departments from other institutes of higher learning, and responsible people from the departments concerned directly under the provincial authorities.

SHANDONG HOLDS DISCUSSION ON DEVELOPMENT

SK140106 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] After the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government made a decision on strengthening strategic research for economic and social development, leading organs at and above the county level successively held general discussions on the strategic issue of economic and social development from the beginning of March. While holding discussions, leading cadres worked cooperatively with scientific and technological personnel and economic departments maintained a link with scientific research departments. They analyzed and studied existing materials and concentrated on conducting investigations deeply. Leading organs worked cooperatively with grassroots units, so our province has made progress in the strategic research work of economic and social development. Up to the present, some provincial level departments and bureaus and some prefectures and cities have almost finished the first stage of the general discussion work and are going to enter the stage of discussing and developing strategic research work.

On 4 and 5 May, the provincial economic research center held a forum with the participation of responsible people from all prefectural and city relevant departments to report and exchange information on the situation of general discussions. Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and Deputy Governor Ma Shizhong, listened to the reports and delivered speeches at the forum. Comrade Su Yiran called for deeply conducting discussions and going into action in the course of discussions.

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ATTENDS EDUCATION MEETING

OW110949 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] A provincial conference on higher education ended in Hangzhou 7 May after 5 days in session. The conference stressed that higher education must be oriented to the modernization drive, the world and the future, and meet the needs of current economic construction and development of science and technology. To speed up the popularization of higher education in Zhejiang, it is necessary to reform the management system, rules and regulations, specialties, and the teaching program and methods in colleges and universities in the province by expanding their decisionmaking power, overcoming egalitarianism and the practice of "everyone eating from the same big pot," in order to fuel the enthusiasm of teachers and staff members. It is necessary to encourage the running of schools by various administrative levels, through various channels and in various forms, mobilizing the initiative of both local people and institutions to run schools, making active efforts to use foreign capital, and urging the running of schools by individuals or collectives. The participants held passionate discussions on the guiding principle for higher education, quickening the pace of reform, intensifying the training of teachers, raising school efficiency, and improving the quality of higher education.

Responsible people from the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government, Comrades Wang Fang, Wu Minda, Luo Dong, Wang Weicheng, and Li Debao respectively spoke on reform of higher education, strengthening ideological and political work at institutes of higher learning, and the political and economic situation in the province.

(Liu Ke), deputy secretary of the Shanghai Jiaotong University party committee, introduced the university's reform at the conference.

REN ZHONGYI'S ROLE IN GUIDING GUANGDONG MEDIA

HK160440 Beijing XINWEN ZHANXIAN in Chinese No 4, Apr 84 pp 3-5

[Article by the Guangdong Provincial News Workers Association: "Comrade Ren Zhongyi and News Work In Guangdong"]

[Text] In Guangdong press circles, people often give vent to their feelings in their work by saying: "A good job done, we have a good time ahead." The appearance of such a situation in the news work of Guangdong is inseparable from concern and support on the part of Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. In the past few years Comrade Ren Zhongyi has continuously attached great importance to news work, stressing the need to emancipate the mind, to show courage in creating the new and in making reforms, and the to revitalize press, broadcasting, and television activities. He has demanded that local newspapers and radio and television programs should be doggedly made ideological, enlightening, interesting, and mass-oriented in nature. Their local nature and their own particular features should be given simultaneous attention. He has called on the mass media to first handle well major news items of political significance and guiding significance. Attention should be paid at the same time to social news of interest to general readers. Reports must not be just confined to those who are famous. Attention must also be paid to publicizing good deeds done by unknown, ordinary people. A news report should not only embody good contents but also have good eye-catching headlines. He says: "The headline of an article is its own advertisement."

How does Comrade Ren Zhongyi stress and support news work?

#### Timely Guides at Crucial Moments

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee defined the correct lines and general and specific policies for socialist modernization. But due to a long period of the influence of "leftist" thinking, people's understanding of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session varied. At crucial moments, one-sided ideas of one kind or another often arose in the matter of understanding. In the actual practice of work, trends of one kind or another were liable to appear.

The central work conference in December 1980 seriously weeded out "leftist" guiding thoughts in economic construction and decided upon the further readjustment of the national economy. The spirit of this conference was the continuation of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session. But, at that time some people misinterpreted this central work conference as an attempt to "correct" the Third Plenary Session. In Guangdong some people developed doubts of all kinds about the implementation of those special policies and flexible measures. To counter this situation Comrade Ren Zhongyi promptly called the responsible persons of provincial and city news units to a forum in February 1981, putting forth the point that in carrying out propaganda in the economic field, we must pay attention to its comprehensive, continuous, and correct nature. This is to say that in preaching the spirit of the Central Work Conference, we must pay attention to its comprehensive nature. In preaching the aspect of centralization we must also give publicity to the aspect of effecting reforms and enlivening the economy. In preaching theories and policies, we must pay attention to continuity. Given the lack of continuity, the masses are likely to doubt our policies. In analyzing problems we must pay attention to accuracy and must avoid being confused by certain superficial phenomena and incidental problems, thus developing doubts about the correct principle and practice of enlivening the economy.

In the spring of 1982 a struggle to crack down on serious crimes in the economic field unfolded throughout the country. In this struggle our province exposed many serious crimes, such as smuggling and illegal trading, cooption, bribery, and so forth. Many people equated these problems with the open-door policy.

Many well-meaning comrades abroad had worries about Guangdong. Many people in our province also did not dare to righteously insist on continuously carrying out the open-door policy. Under these circumstances, Comrade Ren Zhongyi put forth the clearcut slogan of "excluding pollution but not foreign things." It was stressed that in carrying out publicity and reporting news, we must, on the one hand, give attention to unswervingly waging a struggle to crack down on serious crimes in the economic fields and resisting the influence of decadent capitalist ideas. On the other hand, we must energetically give publicity to the need to resolutely carrying out the open-door policy and boldly obtaining capital and advanced technology from abroad and preach the theme that we can never again get involved with such a line as shutting the country out of the world. Comrade Ren Zhongyi also said: We should critically make use of and absorb foreign culture and art, and can never exclude them in a sweeping manner. Guangdong's experience shows that the more exposed to the world an area is, the faster its economic and cultural development; the more isolated it is, the slower its development. Therefore, we must resolutely fight the corrosive effects of decadent capitalist ideas, but we must persist in carrying out economic and technical exchanges and cultural exchanges with foreign countries. This is "excluding pollution but not foreign things." Meanwhile, he stressed on many occasions that even in the struggle to crack down on criminal activities in the economic field we cannot for a moment relax economic construction as the focus of our efforts.

After the 12th National CPC Congress, more articles appeared in newspapers and magazines publicizing communist ideas. Individual articles betrayed their failure to eliminate the "leftist" influence. This gave rise to certain ideological fluctuations among the masses. There was the fear of another gust of "communist wind." At this time, Comrade Ren Zhongyi specially called a forum on preaching communist ideas, with the participation of people in news, publishing, literature and art, and other circles. At the meeting, he pointed out that in conducting education on communist ideas, we must pay particular attention to strengthening education in such basic theory as dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Meanwhile, we must combine the preaching of communist ideas with the implementation of existing policies. The principle, "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," now being followed, and such practices in agriculture as contracting for production on a household basis, allowing the existence of individual operations, opening country fairs, and so forth are all policies in the socialist period. A good job done in carrying out these policies is a practical act in moving toward communism. A summary of this forum also took shape as a guiding document for the news units and ideological and cultural units of our province in preaching communist ideas.

In giving publicity to the matter of switching from profits to taxes, Comrade Ren Zhongyi called for energetically preaching the necessity and superiority of such a switchover. Meanwhile, we must not negate previous propaganda on the problem of contracting. We must not negate the term "contracting" and must pay attention to continuity in preaching policies.

On propaganda about new things and problems involving personal interests of the masses, Comrade Ren Zhongyi also personally put forth views, themes, and hints. For instance, he called on television stations to carry out patriotic education by making documentaries of trade fairs, and the press and television stations to criticize uncivilized and unhealthy phenomena by such means as opening special columns, using photos and television programs, and so forth. He also called for providing subtitles for television programs, constantly giving publicity to Putonghua, and so forth.

#### Great Flexibility Allowed in Business Matters

In exercising leadership over news work, Comrade Ren Zhongyi has chiefly provided guidance in matters of general and specific policies and news reporting and has allowed great flexibility in concrete business matters, letting the comrades of news units work in an independent and responsible manner.

He said: Party organs must exercise correct ideological and political leadership and must not interfere too much with press matters. Decisions on concrete business matters must be left to the newspaper offices. We must respect the views of the comrades of newspaper offices. Too much interference will have negative effects. We must refrain from requesting publication of anything we want and must let newspapers decide what to publish. This is "giving power to those who run a newspaper." He stressed: "Now, at a time when tillers have their responsibilities, a newspaper should also have power!" The same applies to the proper operation of a television station. Once, on the problem of whether certain data should be televised, he said: The relevant leading comrades of the television station should be invited to join in making a decision. The most important thing is that you people should make a decision. You are professionals. I am a greenhorn in these matters. Never let a certain leader decide what should be televised. The decision must especially not be left to me.

Because Comrade Ren Zhongyi shows great respect for the objective laws of news work, except for important manuscripts, he generally does not request that they be sent for examination and approval. Those manuscripts that are passed on to him for examination are quickly taken care of. In returning submitted manuscripts, he always marks the time the relevant papers are returned to the newspaper office. This has guaranteed the timely publication and newsworthiness of items. Given the flexibility allowed by the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, various news units are capable of giving full play to their own subjective initiative and displaying the spirit of being independent and responsible, as they strive to enliven newspaper, radio, and television work.

The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee have encouraged the news units to act with courage. Where certain deviations appear in the latter's work, they do not just routinely make criticisms and accusations. Instead, they guide the people concerned so that they can draw lessons and better handle news reporting. During the period of the fifth provincial CPC congress, a news unit leaked a report about the implementation of a system which was under discussion of placing counties under the control of cities. This created a certain degree of confusion in the minds of the people attending the congress. The comrade responsible for the writing of this news report felt very nervous. After an inquiry into the matter, Comrade Ren Zhongyi did not criticize or denounce him. Instead, all that was asked of him was a promise to sum up lessons and avoid a repetition.

The provincial CPC Committee's approach to news units being marked with flexibility and trust does not mean doing nothing. On major news reports bearing on the expression of the provincial CPC Committee's intent, Comrade Ren Zhongyi not only gives guidance in principle, but ponders the headline and wording of a relevant article. In November the year before last, three provincial and city newspapers did not give prominence in the headlines of their reports to the special forum on preaching communist ideas called by the provincial CPC Committee, or to the two basic viewpoints stressed by this conference. The viewpoints were: In carrying out education in communist ideas, we must pay attention to education in dialectical materialism and historical materialism. The preaching of communist ideas must be combined with the implementation of existing policies. Later, Comrade Ren Zhongyi sent for the relevant comrades to specially discuss this problem. He requested that the newspapers concerned issue appropriate statements correctly reflecting the provincial CPC Committee's intent.

#### Keep Support for Criticisms Made in Reports

Newspapers and radio and television stations should at all times focus on positive propaganda and use advanced thinking and exemplary deeds to inspire people's fight will. This is without a shadow of doubt. But to just rely on positive propaganda without making criticisms in reports does not help in correcting the defects and mistakes in our work and does not help upholding justice and overcoming evil practices.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi has attached great importance to and supported reports of a critical nature.

In November 1980, Comrade Ren Zhongyi, after a few days of work in Guangdong, went to the office of NANFANG RIBAO to attend a forum. As the comrades of the newspaper summed up the situation after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on newspapers energetically carrying out criticisms in reports, he said: Our newspapers have always attached great importance to reports making criticisms and self-criticisms. But this practice of making criticisms in reports stopped for a period of time. In the past 2 years newspapers have gradually resumed this practice. This has played a positive role in promoting work and improving the work style. He also put forth four suggestions calling for the proper handling of criticism in reports: 1) Reported facts must be accurate, as inaccuracy is liable to cause trouble and produce an unhealthy influence; 2) criticisms must take the effects on society into account and help to boost the party's prestige and the masses' confidence; 3) in making criticisms, we must carry things through to the end, making known the results of any action taken to the masses; and 4) must avoid posing difficult problems for the leadership. Those problems that cannot be solved for the time being should not be brought out into the open in reports and can be brought to the attention of the leadership by some other means.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi has not only attached importance to reports of news units that criticize the unhealthy style of leadership cadres, but has also personally pinpointed what deserves attention, calling on newspapers and radio and television stations to criticize various uncivilized and unhealthy social trends and other backward phenomena. After the Spring Festival last year he called on newspapers and television stations to properly cite typical examples in this respect. Such examples were to be photographed and televised and publicized in a newspaper report or a broadcast at least once a week. The aim was to carry out regular publicity and education. Now, this has become part of the reports by news units at the provincial and city levels. The Guangdong television station has also provided a special column in the television news program on the criticism of uncivilized and unhealthy acts. The column known as "Be a Photographed Model" has aroused a very enthusiastic response from the masses.

On 15 April last year, GUANGZHOU RIBAO published on its front page a news report on the poor sanitary conditions of the dormitory building of the provincial CPC Committee. After the appearance of the report, some people during airing their views said: Why did a city level newspaper dare to criticize an organ of the provincial CPC Committee? However, the following day Comrade Ren Zhongyi said to the reporters of the newspaper: "Thank you for your criticism. You are welcome to point out more drawbacks in the future. If the case is not handled well, you should still report the news in the press."

#### Unusual Concern Shown Over the Building of Enterprises

Comrade Ren Zhongyi has also attached great importance to the development of our province's news, radio, and television undertakings and the training of news teams. He not only went to inspect work at several news units directly under the province, but has also guided work in local news units while on trips deep into the midst of various areas.

On many occasions Comrade Ren Zhongyi has mentioned the need to train a news team boasting of a high ideological level, a down-to-earth style, and consummate knowledge in given fields. He favors recruitment by examination to add to the staff of news cadres. He called on newspapers to combine their operations with the training of skilled personnel. He said: We must turn out reporters that carry weight and command prestige, well-known reporters, and reporters like Snow. Like famous doctors, famous actors, and famous professors, well-known reporters can in many respects carry far greater weight than a county CPC committee secretary, a county head, a provincial CPC committee secretary, and a provincial governor.

As far as administrative duties are concerned, the director of a newspaper office and the editor in chief rank highest. But a well-known reporter can earn more than they do and carry greater weight than they. Only by treating our well-known reporters in this way can we better arouse their enthusiasm and give play to their talents and their role. He not only showed ideological and professional concern over the growth of news cadres but also took the personal safety of news reporters into consideration. In calling upon newspapers and television stations to get involved with criticisms in reports by using photos and video recordings, he suggested that these units buy cameras and television cameras with telephoto lens so that a reporter may not cause inconvenience when covering something on the spot. If the personal safety of a reporter is threatened, the department concerned must handle the case according to the law. Thus, proper protection can be provided for reporters' activities. Given the influence of capitalist television confronting Guangdong, Comrade Ren Zhongyi has shown particular concern over the building of our province's television enterprise. He has called on us to pay attention to the ideological nature of television programs. Their contents must be healthy. Meanwhile, we must emancipate the mind and make such programs come alive. He has also on many occasions summoned relevant comrades to study the problem of further developing the television enterprise. To popularize Putonghua and enable the viewers speaking different dialects to understand television programs, Comrade Ren Zhongyi has also on many occasions demanded that subtitles be put on the screen in a telecast program. Now the television programs, whether in Putongua or the Guangzhou dialect, are mostly provided with subtitles. This practice is well received in Guangdong where many dialects are spoken.

HUNAN TOWNSHIP FALSIFIES BIRTH CONTROL PROGRESS

HK141543 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Through investigation, the Pinjiang County CPC Committee and People's Government have verified the fact that (Banjiang) Township, which was commended by the provincial People's Government as an advanced collective in carrying out the work related to family planning, was a false typical example, and that for 2 successive years the township resorted to deception to hide the facts and falsify the figures of its birth rate in order to win honor. On 1 May the county CPC Committee and People's Government issued a circular to criticize the principle responsible persons in Banjian Township and decided to annul the township's qualification as a participant in Yueyang Prefecture's coming meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in doing family planning work. When the township filled the population investigation forms for 1982 and 1983 last year it understated the number of newborns by 87 for 1982 and by 50 for 1983. Thus, the number it understated totalled 137. Its actual number of newborns in 1983 was 223 and the birth rate was 17.92 per thousand. At that time, (Li Jizhao), the staff member who was in charge of this work, reported the true state of affairs to (Wang Jingqiu) and two other principle responsible persons of the township. Wang said the birth rate figure that the township was going to report to the upper level had not exceeded 14 per thousand. Li changed, at Wang's direction, the true number of 223 newborns to 173 newborns and thus understated the birthrate as 14.7 per thousand. Still, Wang was not satisfied. Wang insisted that the birthrate reported to the upper level had to be below 14 per thousand. Therefore Li again changed the number of newborns to two persons less and understated the birthrate as 13.91 per thousand. As a result, the township won honor by deception and was commended by the provincial People's Government. This year, the county was selected as a participant to Yueyang Prefecture's meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in doing family planning work. (Zhou Jian), the cadre specially assigned to be in charge of family planning work in the township, is also to blame for the emergence of this problem because he failed to oppose this malpractice at the time when it was done and failed to report this to the upper level afterward.

GUIZHOU PLA GIVES COURSE FOR POLITICAL CADRES

HK150727 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] In order to suit the requirements of the new state and to exert efforts in creating a new situation in the political work of the Army units and the militias, the party committee of the provincial military command ran a course to train cadre responsible for political work between 20 April and 10 May. Attending the training course were political commissars, directors of political departments, and chiefs of propaganda and organization sections of units directly under the military subdistricts and militia departments of the province.

Guided by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the training course implemented Comrade Deng Xiaoping's guiding idea for political work in the new stage, that it is necessary to study and solve the question of how we should restore and bring forward the fine tradition of political work and heighten the combat effectiveness of our Army under the new historical conditions. They studied in depth the basic theory, principles, and methods in political work, linking with actual conditions, studying the new situation, and solving new problems appearing in the current political work. The course has enabled those attending the training course to further raise their theoretical and professional abilities and to heighten the sense of being glorious in doing a good job in political work in the new state.

Leading members of the provincial military command, such as Commander Wang Zheng, Political Commissar (Xiao Bing), (Hu Hua), director of the Political Department, and (Li Guixin) and (He Baoqing), advisors to the provincial military command, came and gave lectures to those attending the training course.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SICHUAN PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK161441 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 84 p 1

[Commentary: "We Must Pay Close Attention to the Policy Implementation of Party Rectification"]

[Text] In the past few years, thanks to efforts on the part of party committees at various levels and the various departments concerned, our province has achieved marked results in the matter of firmly carrying out policies. With the firm implementation of various policies, the party's down-to-earth style has been restored, its prestige greatly boosted, stability and unity promoted, and enthusiasm for socialist construction and love for the country on the part of people in all walks of life further aroused. This has given a hefty boost to the realization of the party's main tasks. But conditions found in an investigation last year show that work concerning the firm implementation of policies has remained in an unbalanced state. It still falls short of the CPC Central Committee's demands. Especially as far as the policy toward intellectuals, the cadre policy, the policy on underground parties, the united front policy, the nationalities policy, the policy on religion, the Overseas Chinese affairs policy, the policy on people crossing over in a revolt, and so forth are concerned, many problems still exist. With these policies not firmly carried out, some of the people's enthusiasm cannot be called into play. This will be an obstacle in our efforts to realize the party's main goals, to "make the people rich" and "elevate their position," and to carry forward the very favorable situation in our province. On inspection visits to Sichuan and Guizhou, the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee clearly pointed out: "We must pay close attention to the implementation of policies as an important problem concerning whether or not party rectification is carried out in a perfunctory way."

We must avail ourselves of the east wind of party rectification to tackle policy implementation work as an important part of the party rectification effort, combine rectification with reforms, and precede rectification with reforms, so that the problem of firmly implementing various policies in our province can be basically solved in a rational manner within this year.

First, we must raise awareness, thoroughly get rid of the remaining poison and influence of what is "leftist," and really unify our thinking on the basis of the line and general and specific policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. As far as certain departments and areas with a poor showing in policy implementation are concerned, generally speaking it is a matter of the mind not being sufficiently emancipated, the remaining poison and influence of what is "leftist" not having been thoroughly eliminated, and people's thinking falling short of the changing situation. In their approach to the party's line and general and specific policies, some people develop contradictory feelings, some feign obedience, and some combine soft tactics with opposition, and even openly put up resistance in individual cases. In the matter of implementation, some people still have lingering fears and have such worries as making rightist mistakes, settling old accounts, and so forth. These misgivings and mistaken ideas must be seriously taken care of in party rectification. We should note that the line and general and specific policies defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have formed and developed in the struggle of turning chaos into order, rectifying "leftist" mistakes and opposing rightist trends, are a product of the four basic principles being combined with existing realities, are a requirement in building socialism with Chinese features, and are down-to-earth and Marxist, with no problem concerning "rightist" being involved. Experience in policy implementation in the past few years shows that where a party committee or unit is emancipated in the mind with the remaining poison and influence of what is "leftist" thoroughly eliminated and ideological awareness raised, policies are firmly carried out, and a breakthrough achieved in work. Every party organization and every party member must unify awareness and distinguish between right and wrong in our studies in the party rectification effort. This is an important task in party rectification. If this problem is properly solved, an ideological basis can be provided for the firm implementation of policies.

We must properly handle the relations between economic construction and the firm implementation of policies, and further raise our awareness of the importance and urgency of policy implementation. Some leading cadres hold that policy implementation being productive of "neither products" "nor grain" is "looking for trouble." Therefore, they pay no attention to the firm implementation of policies. Some people match every step ahead with a nudge by the higher authorities, do nothing when not pushed, and even refuse to act when pushed. Some party organizations very seldom listen to reports on the firm implementation of policies and, still less, study them. These ideas and practices betraying confusion stand in the way of the firm implementation of policies. The party's various policies are components of the general line and the general policy and directly serve the main tasks. The work of firmly implementing policies is by no means something insignificant. Instead, it is a major political issue. It is not just a problem of taking care of the relations between the party and the masses in a certain area, department, or unit. It is also a problem bearing on the prestige and honor of the party and the government, on the political influence at home and abroad, and on a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style and social practices. It is by no means just a problem of solving individual problems among a small number of relevant personnel. It is a problem of arousing the enthusiasm of thousands upon thousands of people for participation in socialist modernization. It is also a major issue bearing on the development of the very favorable situation in Sichuan and a increased effort to "make the people rich" and "elevate their position." Therefore, we must say that the firm implementation of various policies does not interfere with economic work. On the contrary, it can arouse more people to participate in economic construction.

We must, from this high political plane, understand the great significance of the firm implementation of policies and strengthen the sense of urgency in doing so. The inspection group of the provincial CPC Committee on the firm implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and the inspection group on the firm implementation of the united front policy have separately headed for various areas to make inspections. The policy implementation groups of various areas must also be established and perfected and must seriously discharge their duties in a proper way. The problems found out by work inspection groups must be tackled with close attention, in order to accomplish the historical mission of turning chaos into order as quickly as possible.

We must overcome generalized work methods and leadership styles and overcome the state of weakness and laxity and show the greatest pragmatic spirit and the greatest vigor in solving problems. The CPC Central Committee has released many documents on the firm implementation of policies. The leadership comrades have also issued many directives. Now the main thing is to implement policies on a firm basis, one by one. Simply, we must act and carry things through to the end. To act means speaking less nonsense, paying attention to actual work and results, and overcoming and solving such problems as paying more attention to general appeals than to investigation and study, paying more attention to imposing sweeping demands than to citing typical examples, and paying more attention to making plans and arrangements than to supervision and inspection. To act calls for making penetrating investigations and studies. The leadership must get hold of firsthand data, have everything at its fingertips, and line up a given area or unit's problems connected with the firm implementation of policies, working on these problems from one to another and from person to person and seek the implementation of policies in the order of priorities, one by one. To act calls for a firm and unwavering spirit and the courage to tackle tough problems and break through various obstacles. Now, problems remaining in the firm implementation of policies are often relatively complicated and tough ones. But as long as party committees at all levels cherish a high sense of political responsibility and dare to face up to and tackle tough problems, they can be ultimately solved. Concerning those people who do not understand given policies and individuals who refuse to change after being subjected to education must be warned, and they can end up being transferred from their jobs. Policy implementation is the whole party's work. We cannot just rely on the organizational and united front departments to act. Party committees at all levels and departments at all levels must show mutual cooperation and support, really doing a good job of policy implementation.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: Policy and strategy are the party's lifeblood and the starting point and end result of all actions of a revolutionary party. Communist Party members played an exemplary role in previous socialist revolution and construction efforts. Today, they must especially play an exemplary role in modernization and policy implementation and be models in implementing the party's policies. At present various areas are carrying out party rectification. In party rectification we must take the implementation of the party's various general and specific policies as a major issue in making comparisons and inspections. Whether or not we approve these policies, whether or not we support them, whether or not we study them, whether or not we show concern over them, and whether or not we have trust in them, and so forth -- these are all subjects of inspection. Through studies in party rectification, we must take realistic and effective measures, quicken our steps, and accomplish the task of firmly carrying out various policies as quickly as possible.

#### YUNNAN FREES ENTERPRISES FROM RESTRICTIONS

HK150213 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 84

[Excerpts] The provincial Communications Department has recently decided to adopt eight measures to free the enterprises from restrictions. The eight measures are:

1. Reform the method of accounting and establish the contracted economic responsibility system at various levels.
2. In order to encourage the enterprises to constantly attain better economic results, the enterprises may retain 5 to 10 percent of the profits from the portionate increase over the previous year and according to the varying economic results achieved by different enterprises.
3. Reform the system of bonus payment. The bonuses retained by the enterprises from the profits made should fluctuate along with the better or worse economic results attained by the enterprises.
4. On the basis of further perfecting the contracted economic responsibility system, the enterprises can implement the floating wage system.
5. In order to encourage some workers to work in the transportation companies and filling stations under the county levels, besides raising their bonuses in light of the circumstances of various localities, it is necessary to issue post subsidies, which must be disbursed from the enterprise reward funds.
6. The enterprises should independently determine the drivers' subsidies, provided the amounts do not exceed the prescribed quotas.
7. In order to replace the old vehicles with new ones, under the premise of not affecting the normal maintenance of vehicles, the enterprises may purchase new vehicles with the surplus of the maintenance funds.
8. If the enterprises need manpower but have no recruitment quotas, they may recruit contract workers from the labor service companies and let them work in the vehicle teams and maintenance workshops run by the collective.

YUNNAN STRESSES LOWER LEVEL PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT

HK161439 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 84

[Summary] In order to hasten the development of rural collective enterprises in our provinces, the provincial People's Government recently made a decision to grant authority to lower levels:

- 1) Authority for cadre management; 2) authority used in recruitment of workers and staff; 3) authority for establishing organs; 4) authority for rewarding and punishing workers and staff; 5) authority for examining and approving the distribution of material; 6) authority for using existing funds; 7) authority for developing production and business operations; 8) authority for reducing and exempting industrial and commercial taxes; 9) [passage indistinct]; and 10) authority for reducing production and carrying out coordinated business operations.

BELJING'S DUAN JUNYI ON RETURN OF CONFISCATED GOODS

HK160702 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 84 p 1

[Report by Hen Yuhe: "Duan Junyi Speaks at a Municipal Conference on the Work of Implementing the Policy of Returning Money and Goods Confiscated During the 'Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] The municipal work conference on returning confiscated property, which concluded yesterday, pointed out: Implementing the policy of returning confiscated property is a serious political task. All party organizations and local governments must strengthen leadership over this work and continue to eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology and thoroughly correct the mistakes committed during the "Cultural Revolution." The legitimate interests of people whose houses were searched and whose property was confiscated illegally during the "Cultural Revolution" must be protected, and all the confiscated property should, in principle, be returned to the original owners. If the confiscated things have been lost or destroyed, proper compensation should be made.

Bai Jiefu, member of the municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee and vice major, and Gao Ge, vice chairman for the municipal CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade Duan Junyi, first secretary of the municipal party committee, made a speech at the meeting.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the municipal authorities have done a great deal of work to implement the relevant policies for returning confiscated property and have solved a large number of cases. The cases of searching houses and confiscating property occurred at the early stage of the "Cultural Revolution," when anarchy ran rampant and social order was completely broken. The complicated situation at that time caused great difficulties in the work of returning confiscated property. As of now, some cases still cannot be solved. The conference required that all relevant authorities be responsible for the thorough settlement of all cases in a realistic and reasonable manner.

Comrade Duan Junyi emphasized: Returning confiscated property is an important step in thoroughly correcting the mistakes made during the "Cultural Revolution," to implement the policies since the third plenary session, and to fulfill the tasks of party rectification. We must have a correct understanding of this work and handle this work with a sense of responsibility. He said We should understand the feelings of the victims of the "Cultural Revolution" and realize the urgency of this matter. Principal leaders of all party committees should personally take up this matter and should do meticulous ideological work to ensure the smooth handling of this work. More efforts should be made to retrieve lost cultural relics, Chinese calligraphy arts, and other valuable articles, which may have been kept by some individuals or organizations. Once these things are recovered, they should be immediately returned to their original owners. At the same time, we should realize that this work is very complicated and arduous. All units should closely cooperate and rely on the joint efforts of the masses. Individuals and organizations that have illegally occupied the confiscated property must surrender it completely; otherwise, they may be punished.

NEI MONGOL HOLDS EXPERIENCE EXCHANGE MEETING

SK150225 Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 84

[Summary] "In order to conscientiously sum up experience and to deepen the campaign on making rectification and reform simultaneously, the party rectification office of the regional CPC Committee held an experience exchange meeting of the second group of party rectification units under the direct jurisdiction of the region on 11 May." These units' party rectification work began in early March.

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During the 2 months of party rectification study, many units thoroughly discussed documents in the course of their studies and, in line with the reality of their own units, offered suggestions and measures for making rectification and reform.

The Nei Monggol Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department offered suggestions on improving bureaucratic workstyle. The Nei Monggol Forestry Institute considered the implementation of the policy on intellectuals as an important task and introduced its experience in recruiting intellectuals into the party. The regional Financial Department offered suggestions on improving financial and tax revenue management of enterprises.

The meeting called on all party rectification units to clearly understand and solve problems of their own units in the course of rectification. It called on leaders at all levels to take the lead in checking the unhealthy trend of abusing one's power to seek personal gains and the bureaucratic work style.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA MEETS SATELLITE PERSONNEL

HK101414 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon [28 April], leading comrades of the city CPC Committee and government Chen Weida, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Yang Jingheng, Liu Zengkun, and Wang Xudong, at a small theater of the Friendship Club, met with 19 representatives of scientific and technical personnel taking part in the launch of the communications satellite from the No 18 research institute of the Ministry of Electronic Industry, from the No 707 research institute of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, from other relevant units in the city, and the responsible comrades of these units.

Chen Weida and other leading comrades shook hands with all the representatives and exhaustively inquired about their experiments and their daily life, and listened to work reports by the responsible comrades in the No 18 research institute and the No 707 research institute.

Comrades Chen Weida and Li Ruihuan made speeches. They first expressed their congratulations and gratitude to the scientific and technical personnel for their achievements and hard work. They said: We must, on the premise of guaranteeing the fulfillment of scientific and technical tasks in national defense, shift the scientific and technical tasks in national defense industry to the civil industry and promote the development of the civil industry so that our civil industry can catch up with the world's advanced level. In turn, the development of the civil industry will promote the development of the national defense industry.

They hope that scientific and technical personnel in the national defense industry will bring into full play their role in actively helping various localities in training talented people, in digesting and absorbing imported advanced technologies and equipment, and in other fields.

LIAONING ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SIMPLIFYING MEETINGS

SK140407 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 May 84

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee and government recently issued a circular calling for efforts to adopt effective measures to cut the number of meetings resolutely. In the course of party rectification conducted by provincial organs, cadres and the people of all cities and prefectures and all departments criticized and offered many suggestions on the mountains of documents and meetings. The provincial CPC Committee and government have paid great attention to this. They ordered departments concerned to investigate and study this problem, analyzed some typical cases, and held a meeting of responsible comrades of various provincial departments, committees, sections, bureaus, and offices to mobilize efforts and work out measures to solve this problem. Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, gave an important speech at the meeting entitled "Emancipate the Cadres With Resolute Determination." He analyzed in detail the danger of holding large numbers of meetings and the reasons for this problem, and mapped out measures to curb and simplify meetings. After the meeting, the provincial units mobilized the people to discuss and formulate specific measures to solve the problem.

After this, the provincial CPC Committee and government issued the circular, setting forth eight measures to curb and simplify meetings resolutely.

1. Provincial organs and their subordinate departments, committees, sections, and bureaus should curb and simplify meetings with resolute determination. The general demand for 1984 is to curb the number of meetings, the number of persons attending the meetings, and the funds for holding the meetings by 50 percent each from those of 1984.
2. Sections and offices of the provincial departments, committees, and bureaus, in general should not hold independent meetings of their subordinate units. Nor should those which are responsible for professional work and for giving guidance to their subordinate units hold meetings by themselves to map out plans for their work. In order to strengthen professional guidance, they should conduct investigations and study in various localities and hold small meetings to exchange work experiences. The meetings should be short and the number of participants should be small.
3. We should simplify meetings and successfully implement the guidelines of the meetings of higher authorities. We should carry forward the spirit of holding responsibilities independently, avoid indiscriminate imitation, and proceed from reality to implement the guidelines of the meetings of higher authorities with the best methods.
4. We should reform the structure of meetings and transfer the power of holding meetings to lower levels. We should respect the power of all cities, prefectures, and departments and give play to the role of all localities and departments. From now on, except for special cases, provincial departments should not hold meetings attended by cadres at all levels or by all other departments.
5. We should strengthen work guidance by means of modern methods instead of holding lengthy and tedious meetings.
6. The scale of meetings should be clearly defined and the functional role of all departments should be strengthened. When holding administrative work meetings, provincial departments should not ask or invite prefectoral and city party and government leaders concerned to attend. All departments should establish a work system aiming at strengthening their professional work and do their work independently.

7. In order to free city, prefectoral, and department leaders from the large number of meetings, party and government leaders of various cities, prefectures, and departments who are urged to attend meetings sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee and government may ask for leave and ask others to attend the meetings for them if they are really tied up in their work or in other meetings.

8. We should strengthen the supervision over the plans for meetings.

BRIEFS

JILIN MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS -- The local military-industrial enterprises throughout Jilin Province succeeded in changing losses to profits in 1983, thanks to the enforcement of economic responsibility systems, and have made new progress in earning profits since the beginning of 1984. According to statistics, their 1983 profits totaled 247,000 yuan. As compared with 1982, they recovered 12.717 million yuan in making up their deficits and increasing profits. During the January-April period, they earned 554,000 yuan of profits. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 May 84 SK]

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GANSU COMMENTARY HITS 'CONSERVATIVE' IDEOLOGY

HK101341 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Station commentary: "Promote Reform With the Spirit of Party Rectification"]

[Text] To do a good job in the four modernizations, it is necessary to carry out a series of reforms, to change the production relations and the progress of [words indistinct] which are not suited to the development of productive forces, and to change all unsuitable modes of management, activities, and ideology. Facts have proved that without reform, the four modernizations cannot be achieved, and without firmly grasping reform, there will be a danger that nothing will come of our target of struggle.

Since the beginning of this year, our province has vigorously explored a new way of reform in all spheres and aspects. However, we have only just made a start in reform and have not made a big stride. The main reason is that some leading comrades have not sufficiently emancipated their minds and have not got rid of old conventions. Some comrades have been shackled by the ideology of the small-scale peasant economy, [words indistinct] and their ideology is conservative. They have lacked the spirit of being bold in exploration and of daring to carry out reform.

To achieve a big breakthrough in reform, it is imperative to further eliminate the leftist pernicious influence and to further relax policies. As long as it is beneficial to the implementation of the general task of the party, [words indistinct] beneficial to the breaking of the iron rice bowl, to the elimination of egalitarianism, and to the implementation of the principle of more pay for more work, and can arouse the enthusiasm of all quarters, we must boldly and freely carry out exploration and practice. We must wholeheartedly support reform, must boldly and by breaking the rules employ cadres whose spirit of carrying out reform and blazing new trails is good. We must set up a large number of advanced typical examples in doing well in reform, must sum up and popularize their experiences, and must constantly open up a new way of reform so as to make reform advance quickly along the correct orientation.

GANSU WORK CONFERENCE IN LANZHOU CONCLUDES

HK110936 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] The work conference of the China Democratic National Construction Associations and the Federations of Industry and Commerce in five provinces and autonomous regions of the northwest concluded in Lanzhou this morning. This conference studied and discussed the issues of how to better bring the characteristics and advantages of the China Democratic National Construction Associations and the Federations of Industry and Commerce into play so that they can contribute toward the building of the big northwest.

On the basis of investigations, study, and full consultation, they have agreed on the projects of cooperation and assistance. The China Democratic National Construction Associations and the Federations of Industry and Commerce in provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Shandong, and Nei Monggol, which have participated in advisory work in the northwest region, have carried out economic advisory work for 263 projects in 95 enterprises in five provinces and autonomous regions, including Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang, and Qinghai, and have been responsible for investigating 71 projects in 36 enterprises.

The conference held that the basic starting point of all work of the China Democratic National Construction Associations and the Federations of Industry and Commerce is to meet the needs of socialist modernization and to devote themselves to supporting minority nationality regions' economic and cultural work.

They must promote the state's four modernizations and strengthen the unity of nationalities. The China Democratic National Construction Associations and the Federations of Industry and Commerce in the northwest region must be geared to the needs of society and must serve socialist modernization.

The conference hoped that the members of the China Democratic National Construction Associations and the Federations of Industry and Commerce would contribute toward the building and development of the big northwest. [names indistinct] of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; (Zhang Shengzuo), bureau director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Sanyuan, adviser of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and leaders of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and all democratic, parties in our province attended the conference. Responsible persons of the China Democratic National Construction Associations and the Federations of Industry and Commerce in provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Shandong, Liaoning, and Nei Monggol were also invited to attend the conference.

#### GANSU COUNTIES SIGN RESPONSIBILITY CONTRACTS

HK150643 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 84

[Excerpts] Today, at the provincial rural work conference, responsibility contracts for stopping destruction of vegetation were signed by 18 central counties of our province suffering from drought, and responsibility contracts for eliminating financial subsidies were signed by 31 counties of our province. Li Ziqi, Liu Bing, Jia Shijie, (words indistinct) and other leading comrades attended the signing ceremony.

The responsibility contracts for stopping destruction of vegetation stipulate: The relevant departments should assign tasks and allot funds to the counties undertaking responsibility, and supply them with necessary materials. The contracted counties should fulfill the various tasks and ensure their quality and quantity within the stipulated time. Awards should be granted to those counties which can fulfill their tasks on time. Due punishment should be imposed on those counties which fail to fulfill their tasks on time because of mistakes in work.

For a long time, the economy of many counties in our province has developed slowly, and their financial status has not been sound enough. Every year, there are some counties which subsist on financial subsidies, which directly affects the radical improvement of the financial condition of the province. The total amount of financial subsidies for the 31 counties signing the present contracts reaches 59.65 million yuan.

#### GANSU BANK RELAXES FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL

HK160852 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The Lanzhou branch of the Bank of China has relaxed its foreign exchange control over enterprises in five areas so as to give the green light to economic reforms in existing enterprises.

The main points of the five areas are: 1) Improve foreign exchange management and strive to fill the gap in foreign exchange funds of local authorities. It is necessary to take effective measures to improve the credit market and business trust to obtain more foreign exchange funds for the technical transformation of existing enterprises.

2) Give more scope to the use of a portion of the foreign exchange kept by enterprises. A portion of foreign exchange must be kept by collectively-run enterprises for importing raw materials and manufacturing marketable goods. More convenience should be given in quoting prices and settling accounts for that portion of the foreign exchange kept by enterprises. 3) Preferential treatment must be given in offering foreign exchange loans for carrying out technical transformation of enterprises. Collectively-run enterprises that are eligible for using foreign exchange should be given more support. 4) Lighten the burden of enterprises in importing goods and establish the system of opening letters of credit in the import business. 5) Revise regulations and rules governing bonus payments.

The application of these methods will further improve the economic results of enterprises and quicken the pace of the province's economic construction.

#### SHIJIAZHUANG TRADE MISSION ARRIVES IN GANSU

HK160901 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] In order to promote economic and technological exchange between Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province and Lanzhou City of our province, a 31-member trade delegation, which was sent by the People's Government of Shijiazhuang City, arrived in Lanzhou yesterday to make trade inspection and to place orders for goods.

The delegation, bringing with it the profound sentiments of friendship of the people of central Hebei, brought more than 120 kinds of high quality products of textiles, light industry, machines, and medicines. A mobile exhibition of the items on display was held in the Wuquan Hotel in Lanzhou City and other places to attract orders from the departments and units concerned. In turn, the delegation also placed orders for various kinds of Gansu industrial products. Meanwhile, discussions were held to explore the possibility of expanding economic and technological cooperation between the two cities and promoting new products with concerted efforts.

#### NINGXIA DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE ECONOMIC ZONE

HK170330 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 May 84 p 2

["Special to CHINA DAILY" by Lu Mu: North Sets Up Economic Zone"]

[Text] A new type of agricultural economic zone is quickly developing on a sandy, wind-swept plateau near the upper reaches of the Yellow River. Nanshan plateau, in Zhongwei County, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, is 1,250-1,400 metres above sea level. It used to be barren. After repeated investigation, the World Food Planning Office of the UN decided to provide the area with \$6.3 million from 1983-1985. This accounts for 27.3 per cent of the total to be invested there, the rest to be raised in China.

Last year, the project's construction goals were met, including the building of a 1.5-kilometres main canal, laying of 30 kilometres of telephone wire, raising of 500 metres of dikes, and planting of 30,000 square metres of sand-control grass and planting of three million trees on 804 hectares. Thus, 39.4 per cent of the three-year project was completed. This is key year for the plan. Goals have been set similar to last year's, except for a 50 per cent increase in afforestation.

REPORT ON SHAANXI 1983, 1984 PLANS, BUDGETS

HK161038 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 84 p 2

[Report: "Vice Governor Zhang Bin and Provincial Financial Department Director Ge Tao Respectively Deliver Reports on Province's Plan for Economic and Social Development and on the Budget and Final Accounts at the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress"]

[Text] At the second meeting of the second session of the sixth provincial people's Congress which was held on 5 May, Vice Governor Zhang Bin made a "Report on the Execution of the 1983 Plan for the National Economy and Social Development of Shaanxi Province and on Proposals for Making Arrangements for the 1984 Plan"; and Director Ge Tao made a "Report on the 1983 Final Accounts of Shaanxi Province and on the 1984 Financial Budget (Draft)."

In his report, Vice Governor Zhang Bin pointed out: In 1983, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, the people of the province earnestly implemented the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving, exerted great efforts, overcame difficulties, and fulfilled the annual plan rather satisfactorily, which enabled the national economy to embark on a road of healthy development, and led to a good situation on various fronts.

Zhang Bin reported on the achievements in the past year in seven aspects: 1) A good harvest was registered in agriculture. The total output value and the total output of grain both reached a record high. In particular, prominent achievements were made in rural areas of our province in the course of the shift from a self-sufficient and semiself-sufficient economy to comparatively large-scale commodity production and from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture. 2) The total output value of industry reached 12.945 billion yuan last year, with the highest rate of growth in recent years. The quality of many products improved steadily, and consumption was lowered. In the province, more than 900 new kinds of products and varieties were produced, and 287 new products were selected for participation in the national exhibition and marketing fair for new products, the number of products ranked seventh in the country. Sixteen new products were awarded gold medals or silver medals by the state, which ranked ninth in the country. 3) The general scale of capital construction was under control, the cycle of construction was shortened, and the speed of construction for key projects was expedited. 4) The plan for financial revenue was overfulfilled. 5) New progress was made with respect to imports from foreign countries and interprovincial economic and technological cooperation. Up to the end of last year, a total of 128 technological items and pieces of equipment were imported from overseas. Economic and technological cooperative relations were established with 27 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, and contracts for 168 economic and technological cooperative items were signed. 6) Markets in cities and rural areas flourished, and the people's livelihood further improved. 7) New progress was made in the fields of education, science and technology, public health, culture, sports, and tourism.

In his report, after enumerating a great quantity of facts to illustrate the achievements made in the economy and social development of our province, Zhang Bin went on to point out the existing problems, which were mainly reflected in the failure to radically improve the situation of low economic results and poor investment returns. Agriculture, the rural commodity economy in particular, developed only slowly; the structure of industrial enterprises and the structure of products were not rational enough; the pace of technological transformation was not quick enough; and the quality of some products, especially some light industrial products, was not high enough; leading to a weak competitive edge.

In his report, Zhang Bin put forward the main tasks and targets of the 1984 annual plan (draft). The general targets are: With the enhancement of economic results as the central task, further implement the "eight-character policy" of developing the national economy, smooth out the relations between various sectors, and strive to achieve simultaneous progress in production, taxes and profits, and financial revenue. Strive to develop commodity production in rural areas, and to gain a bumper crop in agriculture; actively grasp the consolidation of enterprises and technological transformation, and enhance the quality of enterprises; strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets, and concentrate efforts on carrying out the construction of key projects; actively open up channels of circulation, and expand the exchange of commodities; and strive to increase revenue and economize on expenditure, and effect further improvement in the financial situation.

In order to fulfill the tasks of the 1984 annual plan, Zhang Bin proposed, efforts should be made to grasp well the following items of work: 1) Adopt effective measures to enhance economic results; 2) actively develop county-run industries and enterprises in townships and towns; 3) give full play to joint efforts made by the army and by the civilian units in carrying out production, so as to promote the development of the economy and technology; 4) continue to implement the responsibility system for leaders in districts and departments, and it is essential to control the scale of capital construction within the planned targets; and 5) actively utilize foreign capital, import advanced technology and strengthen interprovincial economic, technological, and material cooperation.

Ge Tao, director of the provincial financial department, said in his report that the results of executing the 1983 financial budget were good, realizing the objective of striking a balance between revenue and expenditure, with a little surplus. The total financial revenue in 1983 stood at 1.44225 billion yuan an increase of 86.68 million yuan over the previous year. When the total revenue of the year was compared with the total expenditure (including the balance carried over from the previous year), the net financial balance amounted to 65.09 million yuan.

When speaking of the 1984 financial budget (draft), Ge Tao said: This year is a crucial year for striving to achieve a radical improvement of the financial and economic situation. We should act in accordance with the requirements of the provincial CPC Committee on "enhancing spirit and revitalizing Shaanxi," exert our utmost efforts in our work, and strive to achieve a greater change for the better in the financial situation of our province. With regard to financial expenditure this year, he proposed that rational arrangements should be made and economy should be practiced on expenses, so as to ensure the key aspects and to take care of the general aspects. After discussing the situation of certain key investment items, he particularly emphasized that administrative expenditure should be strictly reduced in the current year.

Finally, Ge Tao talked of the tasks that should be grasped well in realizing this year's financial budget (draft): Strive to develop production, enhance economic results, and ensure the simultaneous growth of financial revenue and the industrial and agricultural production; give prominence to the work of turning deficits into profits; further strengthen the collection and management of taxes; actively grasp the work of changing the situation in those counties which depend on financial subsidies; strengthen budget management, and adhere to the principle of striking a balance between revenue and expenditure, with a certain surplus; and strengthen the supervision on finance, and enforce financial discipline.

#### SHAANXI'S ZENG SHENDA INSPECTS YANLING AREA

HK071505 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zeng Shenda and Vice Governor Lin Jizhou went to Yanling special area to carry out investigation and study with the aim of solving problems emerging in the course of special area construction and to create satisfactory working and living conditions for scientists and technical personnel.

Now, some long-standing problems are being solved step by step. Scientists and technical personnel acclaim with feeling that the leading people of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government have brought a new atmosphere to the scientific and technological city.

As the first cultural, scientific, and technological special area of the country, Yangling has more than 10 scientific research and teaching institutes and more than 2,800 scientists and technical personnel, among whom more than 240 are senior scientists and technical personnel. For historical reasons, this agricultural science center possessed over the years only some of the public welfare facilities comparable to those enjoyed by a commune. Instruments for scientific research cannot be repaired and scientific and technological publications cannot be printed locally; residents in the area lack doctors and clinics, their children do not have enough schools or job opportunities. The residents here are not even amply supplied with coal, soy sauce, vinegar, and other daily life necessities. Every person who inspected Yangling special area in the past pledged to solve the existing problems. However, since these problems involve many factors, they have never been satisfactorily solved. In the past 4 years, more than 400 scientists and technical personnel left the special area because of difficult working and living conditions here.

In late December last year, Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, once again gave an instruction to take action to solve the existing problems. On 20 January this year, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zeng Shenda and Vice Governor Lin Jizhou, who are in charge of scientific and educational work, together with the responsible comrades of the scientific and education department of the provincial CPC Committee and of Xianyang City, arrived at Yangling special area to carry out on-the-spot investigation. They visited seven scientific research and teaching institutes in 3 days and inspected almost all municipal facilities, including produce stores, coal and charcoal shops, and sauce and pickle shops. After a thorough investigation was made, a draft plan to solve the existing problems was drawn up on the spot in Yangling special area.

When this was done, a meeting specially devoted to studying the urban problems of Yangling was held by the provincial CPC Committee. Attending the meeting were leading members of 14 functional departments at the provincial level, such as planning, personnel, finance, education, public health and communication. Zeng Shenda and Lin Jizhou briefed them on the great contributions and difficulties of the scientists and technical personnel of Yangling special area. Then they asked the leading members of various departments to give prompt responses as to what problems they could help Yangling special area solve. As a result, the solutions to a large number of long-standing problems were decided upon in the short span of only half a day.

However, work did not stop there. A month or more after the meeting, Comrades Zeng Shenda and Lin Jizhou telephoned on many occasions asking various departments whether they had made good their promises, and twice sent people to Yangling to check up on the spot. Recently a conference was called for the leading members of the 14 departments at provincial level, requiring them to report how the decisions made at the previous meeting had been implemented. Those departments that had done a good job in fulfilling their tasks were praised, while the leading members of some departments who stressed difficulties and made little progress in their work were severely criticized. Comrade Zeng Shenda made an announcement at the meeting that from then on, a monthly report on the progress of their work should be made until every problem is solved.

Under the concern of the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the long-standing hopes of the scientists and technical personnel of Yangling special area are beginning to come true little by little.

Now, a highway from Xian to Yangling, covering over 40 kilometers, is under construction; the railway express will stop at Yangling from May; an additional fund of 230,000 yuan for scientific research has already been paid to the special area; the annual special fund of 500,000 yuan for municipal construction of the special area will be continued for another 2 years; in the hospital, 50 additional beds for the patients have been installed, and a large amount of medical instruments have been newly purchased; and the pace has been stepped up in the construction of the Yangling second middle school.

#### XINJIANG UNITS START PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK111144 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Today, the second group of units in the region are to start party rectification, while a total of 73 regional committees, departments, bureaus, and offices are entering the second stage of party rectification. This was announced by Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, at a meeting of party member cadres convened this afternoon by the regional Committee for Guiding Party Rectification.

At the meeting, Tomur Dawamat summed up the progress of party rectification in the first group of units which were group to enter the second stage. He also gave instructions to the second group of units to start party rectification.

Tomur Dawamat said: For most units of the first group, the first stage of party rectification has been completed. These units can begin to examine and evaluate their progress in the party rectification, and then enter the second stage of party rectification. In inspecting the results of the study of documents of party rectification, it is necessary to uphold the principle of high standards and strict demands, ensure the quality of party rectification, and avoid perfunctory performances. The examination and inspection must be carried out in accordance with the three criteria laid down by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the five criteria laid down by the region. All units that have proved through inspection to have met the criteria can enter the second stage of party rectification. Every unit will individually start the second stage of party rectification as soon as it has met the criteria. And the practice of demanding uniformity is not recommended.

Tomur Dawamat said: The stage of comparison and examination is to be completed in two steps: The first step is to make complete preparations and the second step is to properly carry out comparison and examination. To make complete preparations for comparison and examination by the collective and the individual, we are required to continue to conscientiously study documents, simultaneously carry out party rectification and correction of defects, and extensively encourage heart-to-heart talks among the masses.

Qi Guo, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, presided over today's meeting.

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C H I N A  
TAIWAN

V 1

SUN YUN-HSUAN TO BE ADVISER TO PRESIDENT

OW161407 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Taipei, May 16 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-Kuo will appoint Premier Sun Yun-Hsuan as a senior advisor to the president and in the meantime present the medal of propitious cloud, first grade, to Sun in the near future, a source close to the presidential office said Wednesday. The source said that President Chiang Wednesday morning visited Premier Sun at veterans general hospital in suburban Taipei where the premier is receiving physical therapy.

In talking with the president about his rehabilitation treatment, Sun said that he was most grateful that the president has relieved him from the heavy duty of the premiership. Sun's cabinet submitted their resignations en masse to the president Tuesday. President Chiang lauded Premier Sun for his remarkable performance and dedicated work in the past six years. He told the premier to take good care of himself and wished him a speedy recovery so that he may contribute his talents and efforts to the nation in the months and years to come. Before leaving the hospital, President Chiang reminded the medical personnel to carefully look after Premier Sun. Chiang has visited the hospital several times to check on the progress of Sun's health.

CHINA POST VIEWS SOVIET BOYCOTT OF OLYMPICS

OW161844 Taipei CHINA POST in English 12 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Soviet Boycott of Olympics"]

[Text] The sudden announcement by the TASS news agency Tuesday that the Soviet Union would not take part in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles because "the United States does not intend to ensure the security of all athletes, respect their rights and human dignity and create normal conditions for holding the games" shows the intensity of the East-West clashes extending to the sports field. The Soviet decision to not participate in the 1984 Olympics has been joined by East Germany and Bulgaria before long and will be joined by many more satellite Communist bloc nations. It was a well-prepared decision by the Soviets and its satellites to embarrass the West, especially the United States, which became the main target of Soviet attacks as a result of its anti-Soviet policy.

It was reported that the Communist bloc nations are planning to have their own "Red Olympics" at Sofia, Bulgaria, which would certainly disrupt the Los Angeles Olympics this fall.

Although the Soviet pullout has not been officially notified to the U.S. Olympic Games authorities, U.S. Olympic Games officials and IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch are attempting to reverse the Soviet decision and persuade the Soviet Government to rejoin the games. As to the reasons behind the Soviet moves, there are many speculations, the most popular one being that the Soviets are retaliating against the Western nations' boycott of the 1980 Moscow games. This was strongly denied by the TASS news agency which merely stated that the arrogant course of the U.S. Administration prompted the Soviet withdrawal from the Los Angeles Olympics. It also claimed that the decision was based on Soviet commitment to the ideals of the Olympic Charter rather than any desire to retaliate. President Ronald Reagan lost no time in describing the Soviet decision to pullout as "politically motivated and totally unjustified." The White House deputy press secretary, Larry Speakes, told the press Wednesday that "The decision by the Soviet Union means they have disregarded the feelings of most of the people the world over that the Olympics will be conducted in a non-political atmosphere."

The Soviet move reflected the intensity of U.S.-Soviet rivalry ever since Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko came to power. The rapid Soviet expansion of its military presence in all parts of the world poses a direct confrontation to U.S. presence and prestige. It is also an injection of international politics into the Olympic Games just as the Western boycott of the 1980 Moscow Summer Olympics. At that time more than 40 nations led by the United States boycotted the Moscow games to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The attitude of the Chinese Communists remains to be seen. Will the Peking regime also join the Soviets in boycotting the 1984 Olympics or will it adopt an independent policy of joining the Los Angeles Olympics? Peking's decision will be a succinct test of its claim of an independent foreign policy as Peking leaders told President Reagan during his Chinese mainland visit April 26 to May 1.

By June 2, the deadline for 1984 Olympics registration, the exact extent and influence of the Soviet boycott will become clear. Whether the Soviet move is merely a gesture to ensure additional assurances of U.S. protection of the Soviet athletes including such impossible demands as protection against defection, or whether it is an all-out anti-American campaign to weaken and disrupt the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics will be answered by subsequent events.

On the part of the United States, it has already done everything in its power to accommodate the Soviets in granting special facilities on visas, shipping, airlines, and other fields. It has done all it can and as White House deputy spokesman Speakes told the press, "the President has gone to great lengths in order to be accommodating to the Soviet Union. We feel that we have gone the last mile, we've done everything humanly possible to accommodate their needs." We hope all the free nations will support the United States in this struggle against the Soviet's unjustified withdrawal from the 1984 Olympics and condemn the Soviet pullout.

#### PLANS TO BUY TRAINING AIRCRAFT OVERSEAS NOTED

OW170423 Taipei CNA in English 0304 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Taipei, May 17 (CNA) -- The Ministry of National Defense has decided to procure airplanes from abroad to train student pilots. They will be the most effective replacement for the domestically-made Chung Hsing training planes the Chinese Air Force used presently based on the national defense needs and their good cost-benefit ratio, according to a reliable source. Officials with concerned agencies expressed that the nation's research and development, and production system in the aircraft manufacturing industry are mainly aimed at putting out higher performance aircraft, not production of pilot trainers which don't fit in with the nation's defense and economic requirements. The source also indicated that although the Ministry of National Defense has made the decision to purchase such airplanes from foreign countries, it has not decided which models from which companies it will buy.

#### ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE INCREASES IN FIRST QUARTER

OW170355 Taipei CNA in English 0258 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Taipei, May 17 (CNA) -- The economy of the Republic of China grew by 12.32 percent during the first season of this year, the highest growth rate since the second energy crisis, according to the Council for Economic Planning and Development [CEPD] Wednesday.

The CEPD predicted that this nation's economy will further grow by 1.05 percent in the second quarter.

The nation's top economic planning authority held a meeting Wednesday afternoon with Chairman Yu Kuo-hua presiding. It reported that investments by the private sector during the January-March period stepped upward by 13.08 percent in real terms. It forecasted the figure will rise to 15.1 percent for the second quarter.

Though domestic prices have remained stable since early 1982, rises in the prices of raw materials in the international market and increasing demands of labor in the domestic labor market will bring up commodity prices here, it warned.

It also pointed out that though this country's foreign trade has grown substantially since late last year, the United States still remains its major trade partner, with the ROC enjoying a trade surplus of U.S. dollars 1.8 billion in the final quarter of 1983 and U.S. dollars 2 billion in the first quarter of this year.

The ROC's trade deficit with Japan, on the other hand, rose from U.S. dollars 490 million in the last quarter of 1983 to U.S. dollars 660 million in the first season of 1984, CEPD said.

#### THIRD NUCLEAR POWER PLANT BEHIND SCHEDULE

0W070326 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Taipei, May 7 (CNA) -- Construction of the third nuclear power plant, which is to become partially operational by the end of this month, calls for a total outlay of NT [New Taiwan] dollars 91.14 billion (about U.S. dollars 2.28 billion), a senior official with the Council for Economic Planning and Development [CEPD] said Sunday. Work progress since the beginning of the construction project, has reached 91.35 percent as of the end of March, showing 3.25 percent behind the projected schedule, the official said. An engineer with the Taiwan power Company [Taipower] indicated that the No 1 generator of the nuclear power plant, which has a storage capacity of 951,000 kilowatts, is scheduled to join commercial operation of the Taipower's production system by the end of this month. The No 2 generator, however, is scheduled to be put into operation sometime later next year. The combined storage capacity of the nuclear power plants, in terms of its ratio with the nation's total capacity of power generation, will rise to 32.5 percent by 1985, the official with the CEPD noted. He said the ratio in 1978 and 1982 accounted for 16.6 percent and 27.3 percent respectively.

He said the operation of the nuclear power plants will help this country reduce its imports of fuel oil and coal from abroad which account for over 80 percent of the nation's energy consumption in electricity generation. And at the same time, the use of nuclear power will not only help diversify the energy supply, but will also further minimize the heavy reliance on the import of crude oil.

I. 17 May 84

CHINA  
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

W 1

CPPCC DELEGATES ON ZHAO'S COMMENTS ON FUTURE

HK161345 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Limited in English 1100 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] There has been widespread comment on remarks about Hong Kong by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Premier Zhao told the National People's Congress yesterday that significant progress is being made in the Sino-British talks. Nick Griffin reports from the Chinese capital. [Begin Griffin recording] The assurance came from Ho Sai-chu, today's spokesman for the Hong Kong and Macao group at the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Mr Ho said the fact that Premier Zhao had said a special Chapter 31 of the Constitution was being amended to give Hong Kong a special administrative status was all the guarantee we could want.

The Government of China, said Mr Ho, was now trying to build up its economy and improve the living standard of its people, so it was unlikely that there would be any change in the government. So, Hong Kong people basically had nothing to fear.

Mr Ho went on to say that the Hong Kong and Macao group were trying their best to explain to Chinese officials that the people of the area are worried about their future, a worry Mr Ho says we should put aside. [end recording]

[Begin Ho recording] Living in a different system might worry people a bit. But, on the other hand, if you can see more and more of China, you may find that you have more and more confidence with them. We can see that they are moving towards a better...they are going on a right track now. [end recording]

[Begin Griffin recording] Regarding the UMELOCO [Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] statement, Mr Ho admitted it had caused concern among a lot of Hong Kong people, but not the Government of China. Before September, the progress of the Sino-British talks had been poor because of the sovereignty issue, said Mr Ho. But once that was solved, progress was good, and I don't believe, as some observers have, that the UMELOCO statement has again affected progress, he said. It is now up to the British Parliament, said Mr Ho, to discuss and react to the UMELOCO statement. [end recording]

TA KUNG PAO: FUTURE SUCCESS LIES IN SELF-RULE

HK170248 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 17 May 84 p 2

["The Past Week" column]

[Excerpt] The Surest Guarantee

On the question of guarantee, a statement made by Ji Pengfei to a group of New Territories leaders should be of great interest. The head of the Hong Kong Macao Affairs Office, speaking of Hong Kong after 1997, told the visitors that the agreement, once signed by the Chinese and British sides, would not be submitted to many further revisions. However, he added, the content of the agreement would consist of principles which would have to be translated into concrete and detailed terms in the future basic law, or the mini-constitution. It is this which will be the legal guarantee for Hong Kong's status in the future.

There have been talks about the necessity of "international guarantee" or even "multi-national guarantee". This is reasonable if what these advocates have in mind is that the maintaining of Hong Kong's status as a free-port and financial centre and Hong Kong's autonomous power in business, economic and cultural relations with its present partners and international economic organizations, must have both China's firm approval and the recognition of these partners.

As far as China is concerned, this presents no problem. In fact a recent announcement made in Beijing has specified that other countries with or without diplomatic relations with China would be allowed to maintain or set up semi-official or unofficial offices in Hong Kong. Even Taiwan Kuomintang agencies, as long as they abide by the law in Hong Kong, will be allowed to remain.

Among foreign countries, such undertakings are also forthcoming. Both the United States and Japan, Hong Kong's most important business and trade partners, have assured Hong Kong of their continuing support. The U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said Hong Kong is one of the shining stars of the world. "People enjoy it. It is a great commercial success. And I should think that all parties have a stake in keeping it that way." On a visit to Japan recently on the invitation of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Ji Pengfei explained to his host China's policy for the post-1997 Hong Kong. In response, Abe was of the opinion that this policy would resolve the Hong Kong question admirably, continuing to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

If, however, one believes that foreign powers, including Britain, should be involved in supervising and guaranteeing the application of the basic law, he would be terribly mistaken. The carrying out of the clauses in the basic law lies entirely within a sovereign country, and in this case, the power would have to be delegated by the central government. This certainly will not brook any outside interference. Hence, obviously, Ji's conclusion that, even after the signing of the bilateral agreement, people in Hong Kong still can bring up new suggestions and proposals to be considered and adopted into the basic law governing Hong Kong. In this way one can say that the central government can be more flexible and go much further towards meeting the wishes of the Hong Kong people rather than those of another power, however friendly its relations with China may be.

The suggestion that the bilateral agreement can be formalized only after the Parliament in England has had a chance to examine the final version of the basic law is unthinkable. For all purposes this would mean that the Parliament in London would have to be asked to endorse the basic law which legally and actually concerns only China's central government and the Chinese people in Hong Kong. Such a procedure would greatly weaken all the arrangements made in both the agreement and basic law, making it a very, very poor guarantee.

The key to this guarantee question lies ultimately with the people in Hong Kong. If the Hong Kong people, including their elite, have the confidence and skill, and we believe they do, to avail themselves of the present challenging opportunity, they will certainly write not only another success story, but also history.

Maybe the word "history" sounds rather frightening. It has been pointed out that the proposed arrangement is to have two systems living not only side by side, but within the same country. So, they argued, being unprecedented, there should at least be a "buffer" which they believe a "residual status" (of the British empire?) could provide.

However, the so-called success story of Hong Kong in past three decades or so was in itself a unique experience, and just as unprecedented. Was there a buffer then? True, there was the local British government, and the Gurkhas commanded by British officers. But it was a well-known story that one top British general had said that it would need only a telephone call from Beijing and Hong Kong would be over-run by the PLA. It was not because of the buffer, but the restraint (and at least one British governor here called it goodwill) of the "communist government" that never happened. A "buffer" would be a useless illusion which can only engender distaste and irritation.

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W 3

CHINA  
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Hong Kong's future lies in the hand of those who are determined to make a success of the unprecedented self-rule. This is a juncture in history when heroes are made.

PRC, UK DIFFER ON DETAILS IN PACT ON TERRITORY

HK170238 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 May 84 p 10

[Excerpt] China and Britain are divided about how the agreement on Hong Kong's future should be drawn up, a pro-Peking publication reports in its latest issue, published today.

WIDE ANGLE magazine says Britain wants the agreement to be as concrete and detailed as possible, while China wants it to include only broad principles.

It is believed to be the first time a pro-Peking publication has acknowledged that such a problem exists, though speculation has been rife for some time that Britain and China are at loggerheads over the drafting.

The controversial statement by UMELOCO [Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils] puts the view that the agreement should be as detailed as possible.

While UMELOCO's wishes are close to the British line, independent observers are careful not to jump to the conclusion that Britain is behind the UMELOCO move.

According to today's WIDE ANGLE, China objects to the British pitch for a very specific agreement on the grounds that a too concrete and detailed agreement will prevent the future Hong Kong administration from playing an active and creative role.

And it is difficult to forecast too accurately the situation 13 years later. "Besides, the affairs of the special administrative zone are China's internal matters. They should be left for China and the future administration to discuss," WIDE ANGLE says.

Nevertheless, it expresses optimism about an agreement being finalised, saying that the Chinese and British negotiators are skilled politicians.

PRC 'FASTEST GROWING' MARKET FOR HONG KONG EXPORTS

HK140616 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 May 84 Business News p 1

[Article by Business News Editor Dende Montilia: "Exports to China Jump"]

[Text] China was the fastest growing market for Hong Kong's exports during the first quarter of this year.

While domestic exports to all major markets showed increases, sales of Hong Kong made goods to China increased the most -- 87 per cent to \$1.984 billion.

Until a few years ago, China hardly figured as a market for domestic exports. But during the first quarter of this year, it strengthened its position as the fourth largest buyer of Hong Kong manufactured products, ahead of such established markets as Japan, Canada, Australia, Singapore, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Admittedly, the value of its purchases lagged far behind the leader among markets, the United States, which imported \$12.068 billion worth of merchandise during the period.

West Germany and Britain also retained their ranks as the second and third most important markets, respectively.

However, China figured prominently in both imports and re-exports.

Total trade between Hong Kong and China amounted to \$19.246 billion during the January-March period, a \$7.309 billion increase over the corresponding period last year.

In domestic exports, significant increases were recorded for textiles (\$181 million or 61 per cent) and telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment (\$142 million or 114 per cent).

China continued to be Hong Kong's most important source of supplies, leading the import markets with \$12.524 billion worth of goods sold.

This was 55 per cent higher than in the first quarter last year.

Hong Kong's demand was particularly strong for textiles (up by \$1.836 billion or 131 per cent), clothing (up \$774 million or 70 per cent), textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (up \$307 million or 267 per cent), telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment (up \$145 million or 160 per cent) and vegetables and fruit (up \$119 million or 31 per cent).

The rise in Hong Kong's imports reflected the healthy order books at factories as a good portion of the imports were raw materials or semi-manufactures for industry.

China was also the top market for re-exported goods, taking \$4.738 billion worth of merchandise.

This represented an increase of 163 per cent over the same quarter last year, by far the most robust growth.

Important re-export products included textile yarn and fabrics, telecommunications and sound recording apparatus, electrical machinery and apparatus, machinery specialised for particular industries, goods vehicles, office machines and automatic data processing equipment.

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